# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 10, 1951 — BAE — 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

| CROP | YIELD PER ACRE | | | TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated July 1, 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated June 1, 1951 | Indicated July 1, 1951 |
| Corn, all.....bu. | 33.9 | 37.6 | 39.0 | 2,980,777 | 3,131,009 | ---- | 3,295,143 |
| Wheat, all.... " | 17.1 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 1,071,310 | 1,026,755 | 1,053,825 | 1,070,132 |
| Winter..... " | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 791,764 | 750,666 | 705,175 | 706,749 |
| All spring... " | 15.7 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 279,546 | 276,089 | 1/ 348,650 | 363,383 |
| Durum..... " | 14.8 | 13.2 | 15.6 | 37,386 | 36,064 | ---- | 40,906 |
| Other spring " | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 242,160 | 240,025 | ---- | 322,477 |
| Oats..... " | 33.2 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 1,311,651 | 1,465,134 | 1/1,340,504 | 1,367,967 |
| Barley..... " | 24.4 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 306,523 | 301,009 | 1/ 254,903 | 262,590 |
| Rye..... " | 12.2 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 30,173 | 22,977 | 23,801 | 25,648 |
| Flaxseed..... " | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 37,186 | 39,263 | ---- | 37,961 |
| Rice..100 lb.bag | 2/ 2,083 | 2/ 2,361 | 2/ 2,178 | 31,431 | 37,971 | ---- | 42,334 |
| Hay, all.....ton | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.47 | 101,644 | 106,819 | ---- | 112,927 |
| Hay, wild..... " | .89 | .83 | .90 | 12,351 | 12,509 | ---- | 13,356 |
| Hay, alfalfa.. " | 2.22 | 2.24 | 2.32 | 33,946 | 41,029 | ---- | 45,614 |
| Hay, clover and timothy 3/.. " | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 30,098 | 29,636 | ---- | 31,397 |
| Hay, lespedeza " | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 6,839 | 7,598 | ---- | 7,293 |
| Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag | 2/ 958 | 2/ 1,128 | 2/ 1,093 | 18,000 | 16,843 | ---- | 16,194 |
| Peas, dry field" | 2/ 1,230 | 2/ 1,360 | 2/ 1,265 | 5,935 | 2,979 | ---- | 3,555 |
| Potatoes.....bu. | 164.0 | 237.9 | 235.9 | 410,203 | 439,500 | ---- | 356,043 |
| Sweetpotatoes. " | 92.4 | 104.4 | 100.2 | 61,148 | 58,729 | ---- | 39,854 |
| Tobacco.....lb. | 1,100 | 1,267 | 1,290 | 1,787,136 | 2,032,450 | ---- | 2,302,963 |
| Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton | 19.4 | 20.6 | 18.7 | 5,953 | 6,932 | ---- | 6,243 |
| Sugar beets... " | 13.1 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 9,880 | 13,497 | ---- | 9,970 |
| Hops.....lb. | 1,267 | 1,504 | 1,454 | 47,149 | 58,336 | ---- | 59,925 |
| Pasture.....pct. | 4/ 86 | 4/ 85 | 4/ 90 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds.

3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 4/ Condition July 1.

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## CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1951
(Continued)

| CROP | PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated June 1, 1951 | Indicated July 1, 1951 |
| Apples, Com'l crop.....bu. | 1/ 109,033 | 1/ 123,126 | — | 121,916 |
| Peaches..... " | 1/ 71,150 | 1/ 53,485 | 65,537 | 67,128 |
| Pears..... " | 1/ 31,008 | 1/ 31,140 | 31,295 | 31,997 |
| Grapes.....ton | 1/ 2,797 | 1/ 2,707 | — | 3,271 |
| Cherries (12 States)..... " | 1/ 186 | 242 | 224 | 231 |
| Apricots ( 3 States)..... " | 1/ 220 | 215 | 171 | 170 |

| CROP | CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 2/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1939-48 | 1948 | 1949 | Indicated 1950 |
| | Thousand boxes | | | |
| Oranges and Tangerines | 99,700 | 104,120 | 108,465 | 132,150 |
| Grapefruit..... | 50,722 | 45,530 | 36,500 | 46,670 |
| Lemons..... | 13,055 | 10,010 | 11,360 | 13,000 |

## MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

| MONTH | MILK | | | EGGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Million pounds | | | Millions | | |
| May..... | 11,885 | 11,840 | 11,856 | 5,966 | 6,202 | 6,156 |
| June..... | 12,392 | 12,538 | 12,553 | 4,930 | 5,224 | 5,270 |
| Jan.-June Incl. | 60,755 | 62,663 | 61,914 | 31,516 | 34,736 | 34,308 |

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

| CROP | Average 1940-49 | | 1950 | | 1951 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent 3/ | 1,000 bushels | Percent 3/ | 1,000 bushels | Percent 3/ | 1,000 bushels |
| Corn for grain... | 27.5 | 727,272 | 34.0 | 1,060,377 | 28.6 | 814,923 |
| Wheat (old crop). | 9.8 | 95,363 | 6.0 | 67,907 | 7.1 | 72,738 |
| Oats ( " " ). | 16.8 | 215,400 | 14.5 | 192,392 | 18.1 | 264,557 |
| Barley( " " ). | 15.9 | 50,360 | 13.1 | 30,929 | 13.4 | 40,194 |
| Rye ( " " ). | 17.4 | 6,539 | 10.5 | 1,974 | 8.1 | 1,854 |
| Soybeans..... | 4/ 4.3 | 4/ 8,421 | 3.1 | 7,064 | 3.4 | 9,620 |

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 3/ Percent of previous year's crop. 4/ Short-time average.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1951
(Continued)

| CROP | ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1940-49 | Harvested 1950 | For harvest, 1951 | 1951 percent of 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, all | 87,882 | 83,302 | 84,575 | 101.5 |
| Wheat, all | 62,624 | 61,741 | 62,576 | 101.4 |
| Winter | 44,640 | 43,816 | 40,893 | 93.3 |
| All spring | 17,985 | 17,925 | 21,683 | 121.0 |
| Durum | 2,591 | 2,729 | 2,622 | 96.1 |
| Other spring | 15,393 | 15,196 | 19,061 | 125.4 |
| Oats | 39,460 | 42,027 | 37,851 | 90.1 |
| Barley | 12,569 | 11,191 | 9,793 | 87.5 |
| Rye | 2,448 | 1,822 | 1,828 | 100.3 |
| Flaxseed | 3,919 | 3,893 | 3,696 | 94.9 |
| Rice | 1,507 | 1,608 | 1,944 | 120.9 |
| Sorghums (inc. sirup) | 15,131 | 15,935 | 15,303 | 96.0 |
| Cotton 1/ | 22,163 | 18,613 | 29,510 | 158.5 |
| Hay, all | 74,845 | 75,741 | 76,573 | 101.1 |
| Hay, wild | 13,892 | 15,024 | 14,811 | 98.6 |
| Hay, alfalfa | 15,304 | 18,308 | 19,694 | 107.6 |
| Hay, clover and timothy 2/ | 21,912 | 21,336 | 21,327 | 100.0 |
| Hay, lespedeza | 6,352 | 6,565 | 6,614 | 100.7 |
| Beans, dry edible | 1,882 | 1,493 | 1,481 | 99.2 |
| Peas, dry field | 471 | 219 | 281 | 128.3 |
| Soybeans 3/ | 12,266 | 14,704 | 14,485 | 98.5 |
| Soybeans for beans | 9,348 | 13,291 | 13,102 | 98.6 |
| Cowpeas 3/ | 2,043 | 1,089 | 961 | 88.2 |
| Peanuts 3/ | 3,666 | 2,748 | 2,694 | 98.0 |
| Potatoes | 2,564 | 1,847 | 1,509 | 81.7 |
| Sweetpotatoes | 666 | 563 | 398 | 70.7 |
| Tobacco | 1,613 | 1,604 | 1,785 | 111.3 |
| Sorgo for sirup | 167 | 101 | 87 | 86.1 |
| Sugarcane for sugar and seed | 306 | 336 | 335 | 99.4 |
| Sugarcane for sirup | 108 | 62 | 46 | 74.2 |
| Sugar beets | 750 | 926 | 716 | 77.3 |
| Hops | 37 | 39 | 41 | 106.2 |

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED

Charles F. Brannan

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

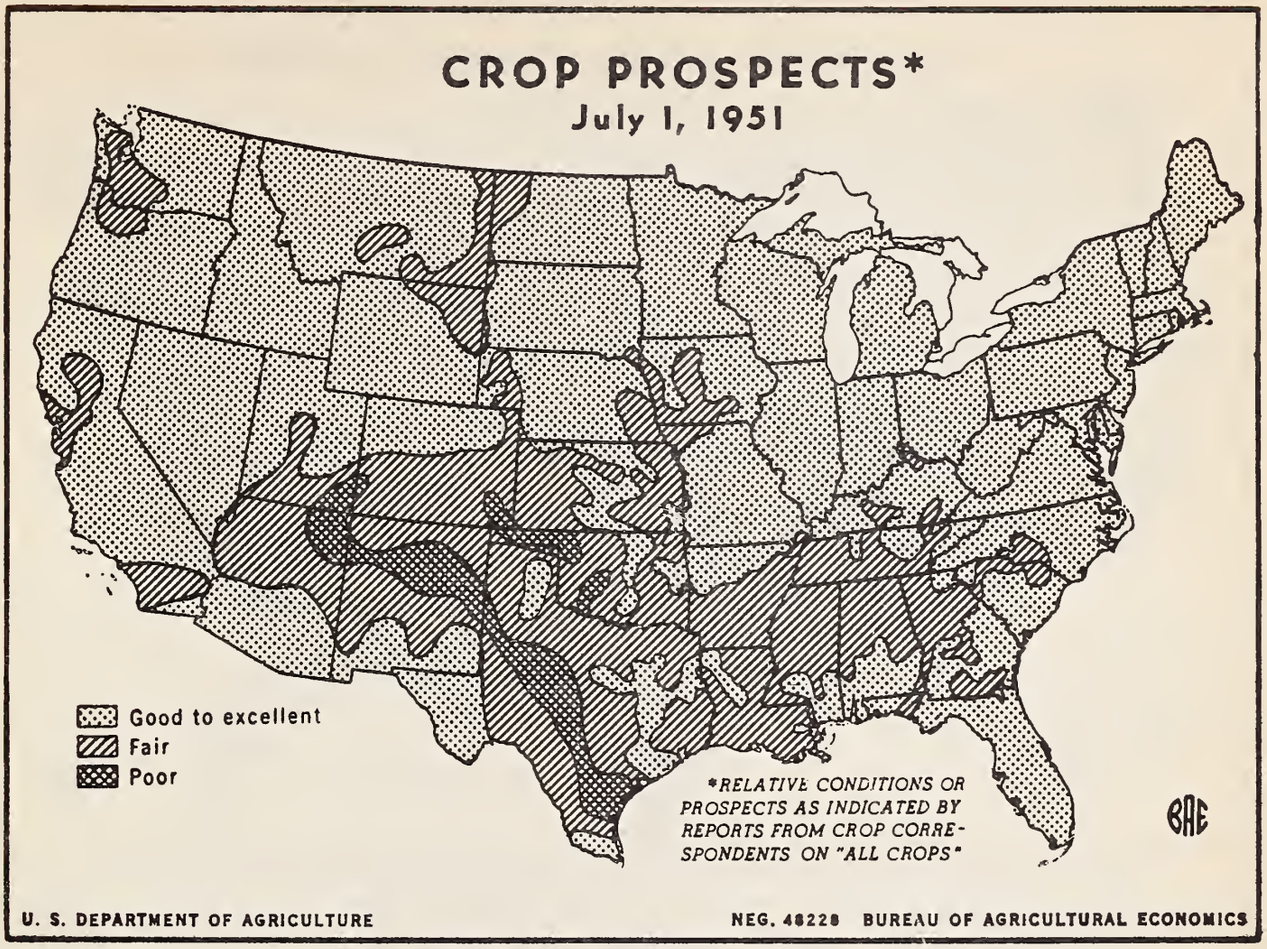
# GENERAL CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1951

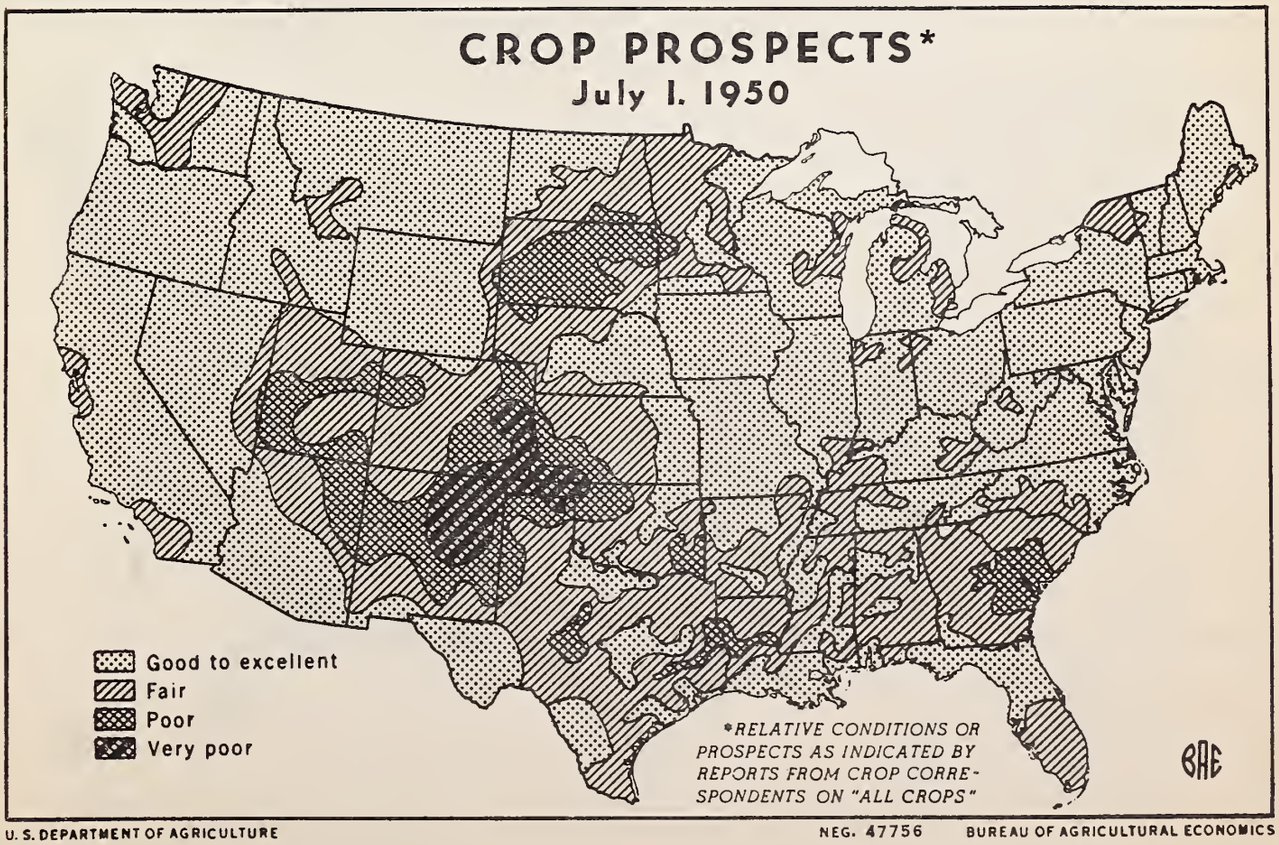
Continued improvement in conditions for crop development in June has resulted in prospects among the most favorable the country has known. Farmers were able to plant crops on the largest aggregate acreage since 1933. Yield prospects are reported virtually as good as the best in recent years. Winter wheat prospects improved, despite adverse harvesting conditions in parts of Oklahoma and Kansas, and spring wheat acreage exceeded planting intentions by nearly a half-million acres. As a result, an all wheat crop of 1,070 million bushels, 16 million more than on June 1, is now in prospect. Larger acreages of corn, hay, soybeans and sorghums than intended earlier are growing under mostly favorable conditions. Of the major crops only rice and hay are expected to set new production records, but several others will be of near-record size. As a result, aggregate production, based upon current forecasts, may exceed that of any year of record except 1948.

Feed grains, as usual, are the heaviest contributors to the large all-crop volume. These include a corn crop of 3,295 million bushels, exceeded only twice, a larger than average harvest of 1,368 million bushels of oats, a relatively small barley crop of 263 million bushels, and a quantity of sorghum grain likely to be about as large as in 1950. With a relatively large carryover, including large stocks of corn and oats, farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit will be slightly less than in the last 3 years. Hay supplies will be largest of record. Among the food grains will be a virtually average wheat crop, a record acreage and production of rice, slightly more rye than in most recent years, but prospects are for only a small buckwheat crop. Oilseed production will be up somewhat. The large soybean acreage tends to indicate an outturn of beans nearly as large as the record 1950 crop; cotton acreage is 58 percent larger than last year; flax production, though less than in 1950, may be slightly above average; the peanut acreage is only slightly smaller than in 1950. Tobacco production close to the record 1946 crop is in prospect. With the potato acreage smallest since 1871, but a yield near the 1950 peak, the outturn is likely to be the smallest in 10 years. A sharp cut in sweetpotato acreage will reduce production to less than two-thirds average. The dry bean crop will be slightly smaller than last year and 10 percent below average. While the dry pea crop will be a fifth larger than in 1950, it will still be only 60 percent of average. About an average crop of sugar beets is expected. Prospects for deciduous fruits are above average, especially for apples, grapes, pears and sour cherries; while larger than in 1950, the peach crop is below average.

The 52 principal crops were planted or growing on nearly 371½ million acres in 1951. This is nearly 14 million acres more than in 1950 and more than in any other year since 1933. The largest such acreage of record was 375½ million in 1932. Acreage losses totaling 23¼ million acres are now expected, which is more than in any other year since 1937, and mainly due to the heavy abandonment of winter wheat. About 348.2 million acres are thus estimated for harvest in 1951, over 7 million more than in 1950. This total was exceeded in only 4 years--1944, 1947, 1948 and 1949--out of the last 18 years.

Comparing current estimates of planted acreages with intentions for the 17 crops covered by the March Prospective Plantings report, total plantings exceed intentions by nearly 4.4 million acres, or about 1 1/2 percent. Corn acreage exceeds farmers' March intentions by over a half-million acres, as increases in the main Corn Belt more than offset decreases in Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and small declines in the South. However, the total of 86,221,000 acres in corn is nearly 3,800,000 acres below the guide acreage. Despite a shift from durum wheat in all producing


CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1951
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
BAE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 48228 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS


CROP PROSPECTS*
July 1, 1950
Good to excellent
Fair
Poor
Very poor
*RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"
BAE
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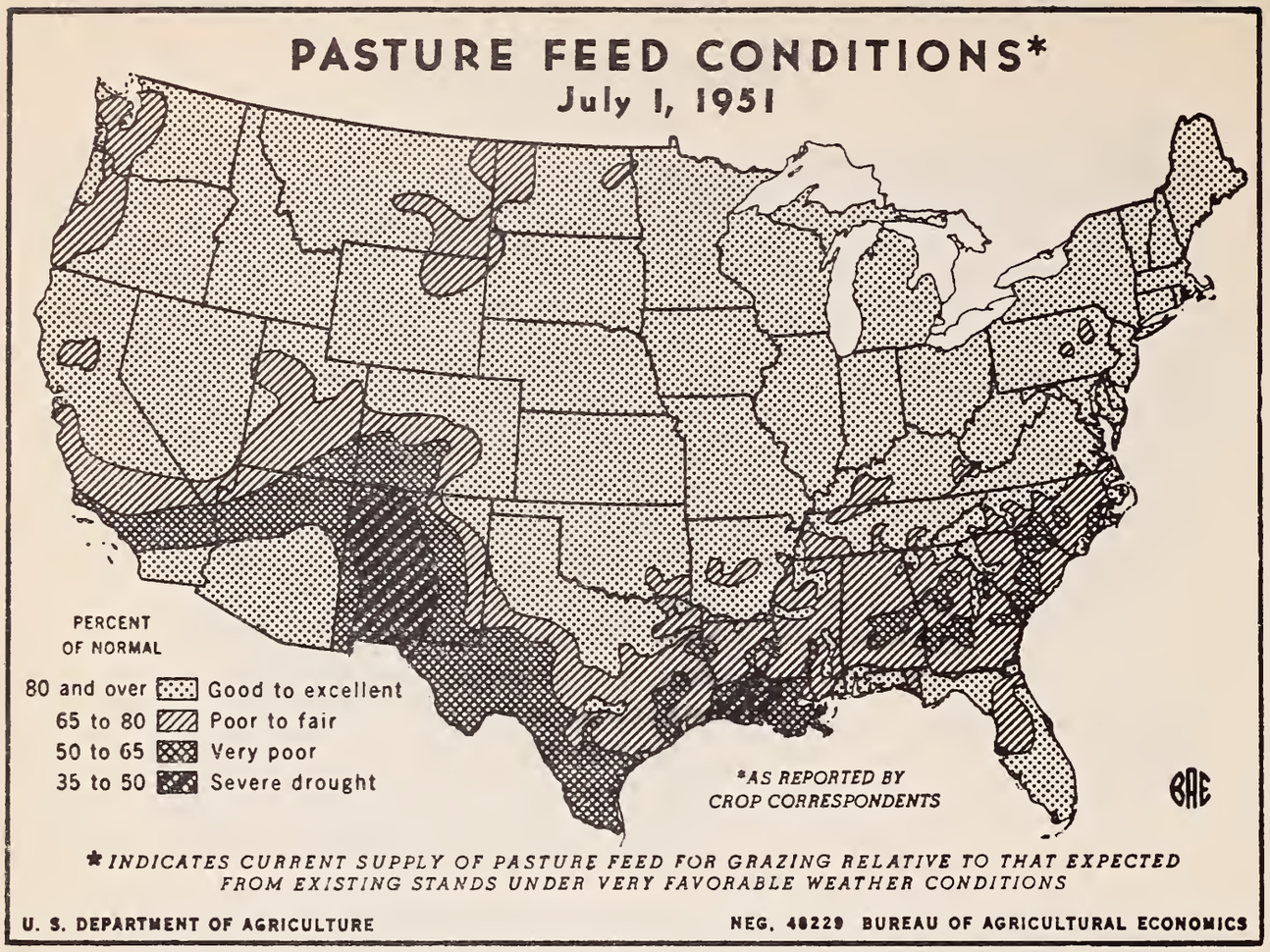
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1951
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
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* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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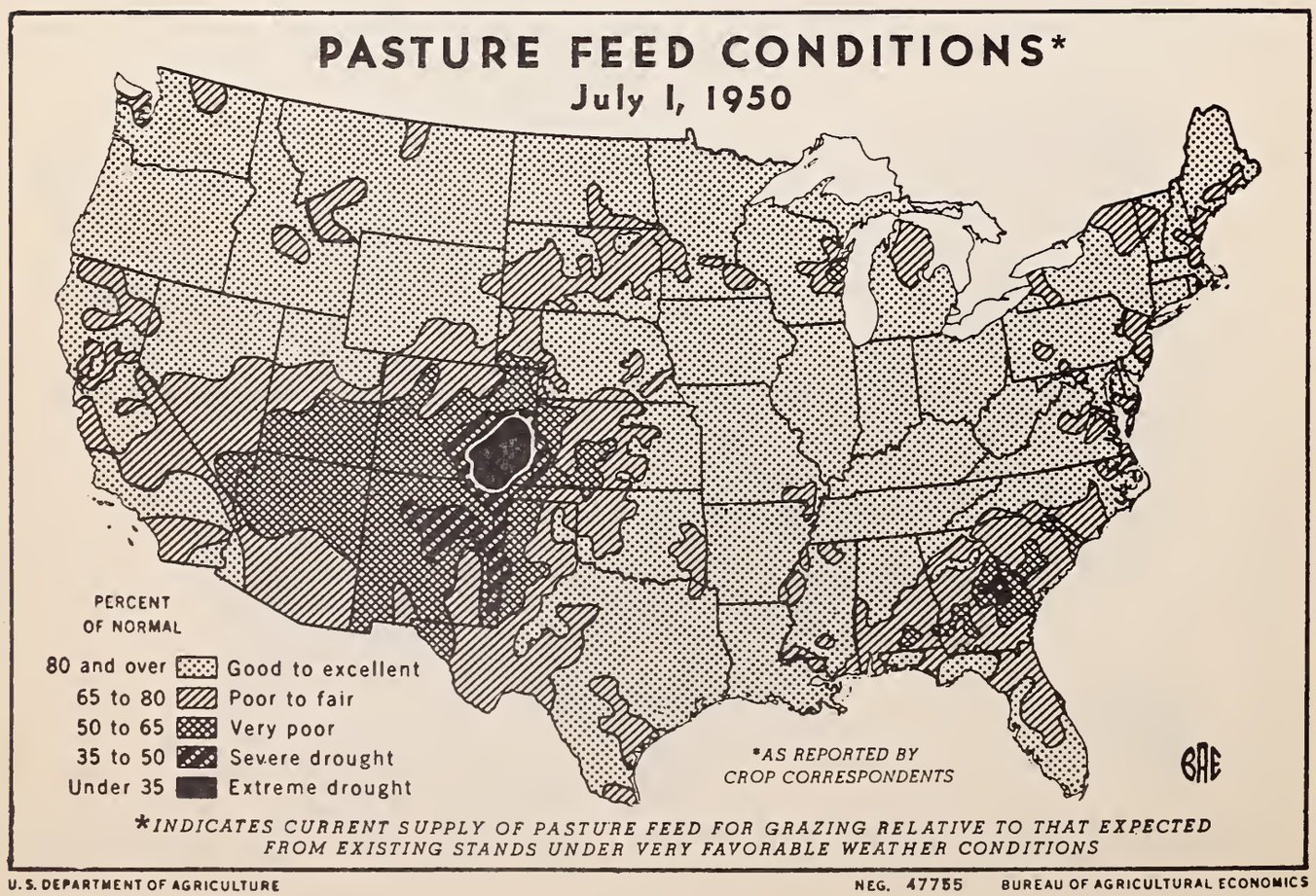
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
July 1, 1950
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 47755 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

States and a sharp decline in other spring wheat in South Dakota, a large increase in seedings of other spring wheat in North Dakota and increases in most of the West raised the spring wheat acreage by 438,000 acres -- about a half-million acres above the guide acreage.

Smaller acreages of oats than intended were sown in most States, with only 10 States exceeding intentions. The net reduction was nearly 1.4 million acres. In barley, decreases more than offset increases by about 138,000 acres. Nearly as many acres were shifted away from dry beans, with smaller shifts from potatoes, sweetpotatoes and flaxseed. All these 6 crops are now below the guide acreage. A decline of about 117,000 acres occurred in the acreage of sugar beets with virtually all States participating. The list of crops for which planted acreages exceed intentions is led by sorghums with a net increase of over 3.4 million acres. Most of this occurred in 3 States--Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas--where sorghums replaced abandoned winter wheat. Hay crops were increased sharply in most North Central States, with changes elsewhere, offsetting each other; as a result, the U. S. total was increased by over 900,000 acres. Only 6 States decreased soybean acreage and, with most heavy producing States increasing acreage, the total grown alone exceeds intentions by more than 700,000 acres. Smaller increases over intentions were made in acreages of rice, peanuts, cowpeas, dry peas and tobacco.

Cool, wet, weather in early spring reduced acreages of spring grains, particularly in the central Missouri-Mississippi River Valley area. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota, wet fields persisted late enough to reduce acreages planted to corn, so that acreages for hay, and to a less extent soybeans, increased. In the South growers apparently had their plans well laid in March to greatly increase cotton acreage and did exceed the guide acreage, even though dry weather in May limited plantings in some areas. Minor decreases in corn and oats acreages were largely shifted to hay, soybeans and peanuts. Abandoned winter wheat acreage was largely replanted to sorghums, although some was used for corn and soybeans in more humid portions. Farmers seem determined to keep and increase the gains in meadows and grasslands realized in recent years. The prospect for a curtailed labor supply at harvest time undoubtedly was a factor in reducing acreages of crops with high labor requirements. Dry weather in the pinto bean area and at transplanting time for sweetpotatoes were important factors in reducing acreages. Relative prices--low prospects for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry beans, but good prospects for dry peas, peanuts, and tobacco--also had their bearing on acreage shifts.

Spring seeding and planting were largely completed by usual dates, but these activities were mostly started later than usual. Spring grains were seeded under mostly favorable conditions in the main areas of the North, but were late in central and southern areas. Heavy winterkill of fall-sown oats and barley in the Southwest severly reduced acreages for harvest. In the South dryness delayed planting and thinned stands of corn and cotton, but these crops improved in June. In the North corn was mostly planted by early June, with soybean planting continuing during the month; both crops have made good progress, but the number of weedy fields was larger than usual. Soil moisture was generally adequate to excessive at the end of June, except in the far Southwest and western Washington and Oregon. Critically dry conditions in the South during May were largely relieved during June. Too much rain in Kansas, Missouri, and adjacent areas has flooded some areas, slowed harvest of grains and washed row crops, necessitating much replanting. Irrigation water supplies are ample in northern parts of the West, but taper to very short in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California.

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Winter wheat harvest started slightly later than usual in the Southwest and while proceeding rapidly in Texas on the small acreage left for harvest, has been delayed by heavy rains and wet fields in much of Oklahoma and Kansas. Mature fields of grain in the wet areas have become weedy, which is also seriously interfering with harvest. As harvest of wheat and other grains moved northward, it was found that yields had suffered less in the South because of the dry May weather than had been anticipated. In the spring small grain areas, excellent progress was made during June and development is about normal, with grains beginning to head. Some rice in Arkansas was sown late, some is weedy; June rains relieved the salt water seepage threat in Louisiana; other areas are progressing well.

Harvest of a heavy hay crop has been hingered and delayed somewhat more than usual by June rains, reducing the quality. While sorghum grain harvest was underway in South Texas, in northern parts of the State the crop was making excellent progress with ample moisture. Because of frequent and heavy rains much of the Oklahoma and Kansas plantings were delayed or washed to an extent requiring replanting. Some will require a late fall to mature. Peanuts were planted under favorable conditions and progress has been satisfactory. Tobacco setting and development has also made satisfactory progress in most sections. The relatively small late potato acreage was planted in good season and progress has been good, which is also true of sugar beets. In some Northwestern areas dry beans, mustard, spring grains and other tender crops were frosted in early June and some had to be replanted. Cotton planting was made difficult by dry fields in May and by heavy rains in June, which also delayed chopping and cultivation. In many instances cotton planting was given up and some weedy acreage were plowed up; usually the land was planted to soybeans, late corn or hay catch crops. Nevertheless, over 29.5 million acres of cotton were in cultivation on July 1, the largest acreage since 1937.

June was a cool, wet month in much of the main agricultural area. Average temperatures for the month were only slightly below normal in most areas, while in the South Atlantic States they were slightly above normal. Rainfall was frequent and ranged from moderate to excessive in most of the eastern two-thirds of the country. Floods in parts of Missouri and Kansas resulted from rainfall that was 2 to 2½ times normal; in Kansas, June rainfall exceeded the record set in June 1950. On the other hand, parts of the Southwest from western Texas to California received very little or no rainfall, while in the Pacific Northwest precipitation was far below normal.

The largest hay crop of record is in prospect. The new crop of nearly 113 million tons will replenish exhausted supplies in a few areas and, with the carryover of nearly 15 million tons, will provide a well-distributed record supply per roughage consuming animal unit. June weather made haying difficult and much hay was raindamaged, stemmy or overripe. The hay acreage, always larger than for any other crop except corn, is more than 800,000 acres or 1 percent larger than the very large 1950 acreage. The increase in hays classed as alfalfa was about 60 percent larger than this, with partially offsetting decreases in all other kinds except lespedeza. Increases in hay acreages were relatively large in most North Central States; decreases, mostly small, occurred in only 14 States, mainly in the South and West. Pastures improved generally during June and were supplying more grazing than usual in all but a few dry or previously dry sections, largely in the South and Southwest. The condition of 90 percent was 5 points better than a year ago and 4 points above average for July 1. Western range pastures improved markedly in most areas, with the chief exceptions in the southern range area and lower ranges in the Pacific Northwest. Livestock made good gains except in the dry areas.

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All-crop condition, as reported by farmer-reporters, is virtually as good as reported in the best years of the past decade and better than at this time last year, or the average. A comparison with 1950 is available in the maps on page 5. Prospects are well above average for July 1 in North Atlantic, North Central and South Atlantic regions, about average in the South Central area and below average only in the West. New Mexico reports the poorest crop situation, with most other Western States in rather uniformly good condition. Poor to fair conditions are reported in much of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. With these exceptions, the regional situation is rather uniformly representative of the various States within the region.

All-crop production is indicated at about 135 percent of the 1923-32 average. In addition to crops currently estimated, allowances are made for others in the index, including cotton at the 10-year average yield on the estimated acreage. This volume would be second largest of record, exceeded only in 1948. Not only is the acreage in crops relatively large, but yield prospects are generally better than average. Thus the huge volume of production is the result of a high level of production for most major crops. Only all hay, rice, grapes and sour cherries are setting records but some others are near records.

Current estimates of farm stocks of grains indicate a fairly heavy movement from farms to provide storage space for new crops. The 73 million bushels of wheat on farms July 1 represent a relatively small carryover, although larger than in 1949 and 1950. Rye stocks of only 1,854,000 bushels are, with the exception of 1946, 1947 and 1948, the smallest farm carryovers in 18 years of record. Soybean stocks of 9.6 million bushels are slightly larger than usual for July 1, but represent a relatively small proportion -- 3.4 percent -- of the record 1950 crop. Feed grain stocks on farms are at a relatively high level. Corn stocks of 815 million bushels are about an eighth above average, although much smaller than on July 1 of the last 2 years. Oats stocks of nearly 265 million bushels are more than a third larger than a year ago and more than a fifth above average. Barley stocks of 40 million bushels, while nearly a third larger than a year ago, are a fifth smaller than average.

Farm flocks laid over 5½ billion eggs in June, 1 percent more than in June 1950 and 7 percent more than average for the month. Production per layer was highest of record for the month. The number of laying hens was 1 percent less than a year earlier, but about average. Young chicken holdings were 8 percent more than a year ago, but 8 percent below average. Although prices of poultry rations were higher than a year ago, the egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than in mid-June 1950. Milk production reached a seasonal peak in June at the fourth highest of record for the month. On July 1, production per cow set a new record for the date, as good grazing and cool weather in June favored a high level of production. In the first 6 months of 1951 total milk production was slightly less than in the first half of 1950.

The total outturn of deciduous fruits in 1951 is expected to top that of 1950 and the average by 10 and 7 percent, respectively, as conditions during June were favorable for development. Record crops of grapes and sour cherries are in prospect. The apple crop, while slightly smaller than in 1950, will be about one-eighth larger than average, with a good Eastern crop but a smaller Western crop than last year. Peach production slightly below average, but a fourth larger than in 1950, is now indicated, with the crop in the 10 Southern

States 3 times as large as in 1950 and slightly above average. The pear forecast is slightly larger than the 1950 crop and the average. There will be more plums and prunes than in 1950, but the apricot crop will be small. Production of almonds, walnuts and filberts will be larger than either last year or average. The 1950-51 citrus outturn was better than expected earlier with a tonnage 15 percent larger than the previous season. The outlook for the 1951-52 season is good in Florida, poor in Texas and fair in California and Arizona.

Commercial truck crops for fresh market this summer will be available in about the same quantity as last summer, about 5 percent more than average. Summer tonnages of tomatoes, watermelons, sweet corn and snap beans will be substantially larger than last summer, those of lettuce, cabbage and cantaloups substantially smaller. Although less important in terms of tonnage, the spinach crop is much larger, but cauliflower and green peas are much smaller crops than last summer.

Of truck crops for commercial processing, current estimates for 10 which usually account for 95 percent of the total indicate an acreage nearly a fifth larger than in 1950, though only 3 percent above average. Larger than either last year or average are acreages of snap beans, green peas, winter and spring spinach, green lima beans and cucumbers for pickles. Acreages of sweet corn and tomatoes, while larger than in 1950, are still below average. Acreages of beets for canning, cabbage for kraut and pimientos are above average, but smaller than in 1950. Weather during June was favorable, so that yields of snap beans, processing peas and spinach promise to be sharply above average. Reported condition of beets, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling and tomatoes is above last year and average; for green lima beans, cabbage for kraut and Georgia pimientos, condition is below last year.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,070 million bushels, an increase of 16 million bushels over the forecast on June 1. This is 4 percent larger than the 1950 crop of 1,027 million bushels, and virtually equal to the 10-year average of 1,071 million bushels. Overall production increased over earlier expectations despite the fact that wheat in the Central and Southern Plains area continues to be plagued by unusual conditions. Several weeks of continued rains and floods in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri have caused loss of acreage on river lowlands and delayed harvest operations materially. Cessation of rains and drying soil would enable harvesting machinery operation to become active over a wide belt from southern Oklahoma northward through Kansas. The increased acreage and favorable progress of the spring wheat crop this year have contributed significantly to the overall prospective production. This plus an improvement in winter wheat crop prospects the past month in most States outside the Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska area more than offset the production loss of nearly 18 million bushels in the latter four States. The indicated yield per harvested acre for all wheat is 17.1 bushels, one-half bushel higher than the 1950 yield and equal to the 10-year average.

The total acreage of all wheat for harvest this year is estimated at 62,576,000 acres, about 1.4 percent more than the 61,741,000 acres harvested in 1950 but slightly smaller than the 10-year average of 62,624,000 acres. Thus, despite the heaviest loss of winter wheat acreage since 1955, the overall area to be harvested this year is slightly greater than that harvested last year, and nearly equal to the average. The acreage seeded to wheat in the fall of 1950 and the spring of 1951 totaled 78,507,000 acres, 10 percent above the previous crop and 15 percent or 10 million acres greater than average. Growers of spring wheat planted in excess of their March intended seedings by 2 percent and exceeded their 1950 seedings by a full 20 percent.

The increase in spring wheat seedings accounts for about 3.8 million acres of the total increase of 7.1 million acres sown to wheat for the 1951 crop.

Abandonment of wheat has been extremely heavy this year due primarily to adverse weather conditions, insects, and diseases in the Southern Plains States. Present indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 20.3 percent of total seedings, or 15.9 million acres. This compares with 13.5 percent or 9.7 million acres lost or diverted last year and the 10-year average abandonment of 8.3 percent or 5.6 million acres.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is estimated at 706,749,000 bushels--about 6 percent below the relatively small 1950 crop of 750,666,000 bushels and 11 percent below the average production of 791,764,000 bushels. It is the smallest winter wheat crop since 1943. Unusually heavy abandonment of acreage, particularly in the Southern Plains States, largely accounts for the smaller crop this year. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 17.3 bushels compares with 17.1 bushels in 1950, 16.2 bushels in 1949 and the 10-year average of 17.7 bushels. Yields were extremely low again this year in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, parts of eastern Colorado, western counties of Kansas and Nebraska as the result of severe insect damage, winter kill and drought. Hail, continuous rains and floods further reduced per acre yields in Kansas, Oklahoma, southeastern Colorado, Missouri and parts of Nebraska as the crop approached maturity. Exceptionally high yields were produced in the Atlantic States and better than average outturns were indicated in most of the Pacific Northwest. Yields in most of the Corn Belt States were not widely different from average, the principal exceptions being Ohio and Indiana, where stands in southern districts were thinned by severe winter freezes.

The current estimate is not materially different from the June 1 forecast but significant offsetting changes occurred in some States. Heavy, continuous rains since early June, hail, floods and the resulting delay in harvesting lowered production prospects in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and parts of Nebraska. Losses in these States, however, were offset by increases over June 1 prospects in most other States. The crop turned out surprisingly well in the East, with record yields harvested in some Atlantic States. Prospects also improved in the Pacific Northwest under favorable moisture and temperature conditions. The Colorado crop, while affected by widespread hail damage in some eastern counties, made phenomenal improvement for the State as a whole; good yields of excellent quality were in prospect in northern counties east of the mountains.

Active harvest had extended into northern Oklahoma, when prolonged rains generally stopped operations. Some wheat had been combined in southern Kansas and on July 1 most of the crop in the southern half of the State was dead-ripe. Rains, however, held harvest at a standstill throughout most of Kansas, Missouri, and northern Oklahoma. Harvest also was delayed in southern Illinois, where some fields were ready for combining on July 1.

Of the 56,219,000 acres of winter wheat estimated to have been seeded last fall, 26.8 percent was abandoned for various causes, leaving an estimated 40,893,000 acres for harvest. This relatively low acreage for harvest is about 7 percent below that harvested in 1950 and the smallest since 1943. The reduction in harvested acreage is due largely to greater than average abandonment--fall seedings having been increased about 6 percent over the previous year.

The portion of the seeded acreage of winter wheat that will not be harvested for grain is greater than in any year since the "dust bowl" losses in 1935. The heavy abandonment this season, however, is from different causes--being attributed largely to late fall and winter drought, winter kill from low temperatures, severe greenbug and cut worm infestations, and some recent losses from hail, excessive rains and floods. Combination of these factors caused nearly complete destruction of wheat for the second successive year in Texas and New Mexico where 70 and 80 percent, respectively, of the seeded acreage was lost. Losses were also unusually heavy in eastern Colorado, and western areas of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Above average abandonment occurred in some North Central States as the result of low temperatures and in the Pacific Northwest States.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: The production of all spring wheat is now estimated at 363 million bushels, an increase of nearly 15 million bushels over the June 1 forecast. Much of this increase came in North Dakota, Washington, and other Western States. Spring wheat production last year totaled 276 million bushels, while the 10-year average was 280 million bushels. The combined influence of a 20 percent increase in the seeded acreage and a 1.4 bushel increase in prospective yield per acre over last year has resulted in the substantial increase. The prospective yield per harvested acre is 16.8 bushels, compared with a 15.4 bushel yield last year and the average of 15.7 bushels.

The 22,288,000 acres sown to all spring wheat is about a fifth larger than that sown last spring or the average. Seeding operations in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota were completed under generally favorable conditions. In the Pacific Northwest States, seedings were substantially increased over March intentions as considerable fall sown wheat acreage, which had winter-killed, was resown to spring wheat. The acreage now estimated for harvest, at 21,683,000 acres, compares with 17,894,000 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 17,984,000 acres. Abandonment of all spring wheat this year is estimated at 2.7 percent of the seeded acreage, compared with 3.3 percent last year and the average of 3.7 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: Production is indicated at 40,906,000 bushels, exceeding the 1950 crop of 36,064,000 bushels by 13 percent. The 10-year average production is 37,386,000 bushels. With below normal temperatures and timely rains, development of the crop during June was better than normal. However, additional rainfall will be needed in northwestern Minnesota and much of the North Dakota durum area to maintain soil moisture supplies. On the whole, the crop was seeded at about the usual time and development is well ahead of the unusually late 1950 season. An increase in production over a year ago in North Dakota of 3.6 million bushels and in South Dakota of 1.6 million bushels is in prospect while the Minnesota crop is about a third of a million bushels smaller than in 1950.

The seeded acreage of durum wheat is estimated at 2,696,000 acres, 4 percent less than the 2,814,000 acres seeded last year but slightly above the average plantings of 2,682,000 acres. Although the acreage seeded this year is less than that seeded in any of the past four years, it exceeds that planted in any of the years from 1941 through 1946. The reduction in durum acreage is partially attributed to the fear of black stem rust which last year caused some damage in eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota farmers failed to seed their intended acreage by about 5, 16, and 26 percent, respectively. Based upon conditions to July 1, a harvest of 2,622,000 acres is indicated. Such an acreage is about one-fourth less than the unusually large acreage harvested in 1949. Abandonment of durum wheat is estimated at 2.7 percent compared with 3.0 percent last year.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of other spring wheat is estimated at 322 million bushels, approximately a third larger than the 1950 crop of 240 million bushels and the average of 242 million. Cool weather and adequate supplies of moisture in most areas have been favorable for development of the crop. In South Dakota, much of the crop is heading while some fields have started to fill. Most of this acreage has sufficient moisture in the soil to carry the crop to maturity. The North Dakota crop has had favorable growing conditions and soil moisture supplies are excellent in most of the State. The Minnesota and Montana crops have developed favorably to date, but additional moisture would benefit the crop in some areas. The indicated yield per harvested acre is 16.9 bushels and compares with 15.8 bushels last year and 15.9 bushels the average.

The planted acreage is estimated at 19,592,000 acres, about a fourth above last year's 15,695,000 acres and the average of 15,990,000 acres. Removal of restrictions on acreage, coupled with favorable planting conditions, account for the substantial increase in acreage. In North Dakota, considerable sod-land has been broken up and planted to wheat and other crops. Throughout the spring wheat area shifts from oats and barley to spring wheat were common. In some sections there were also shifts from sugar beets, potatoes, or other crops with high-labor requirements. Planting was completed in good season in contrast to last year when seeding was especially late. The acreage actually seeded is more than 3 percent above intentions on March 1. The prospective acreage for harvest is 19,061,000 acres, compared with 15,196,000 acres harvested last year and the average of 15,393,000 acres. Abandonment is indicated at 2.7 percent, compared with 3.2 percent in 1950.

Wheat Stocks on Farms: Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1 totaled 72,738,000 bushels compared with 67,907,000 bushels on July 1 a year ago. Except for July 1, 1948, this carry-over is the largest since 1945. In 1948, July 1 farm stocks totaled 94,511,000 bushels. Present stocks are 24 percent below the 1940-49 July 1 average of 95,363,000 bushels.

The disappearance from farms during the three months ending June 30, 1951 was 144,523,000 bushels. This compares with 131,268,000 last year and the record high April 1-July 1 disappearance of 178,852,000 in 1949. The average April 1-July 1 disappearance is 127,202,000 bushels. Approximately 56 percent of the 1,094,662,000 bushels July 1, 1950 supply on farms was moved prior to October 1. Disappearance for the January 1-July 1 period totaled 262,932,000 bushels, almost 2 percent above disappearance from farms for the same period a year previous, but 4 percent below the 10-year average of 272,610,000 bushels for the 6 month period.

About 65 percent of the stocks on farms July 1, 1951 were located in the North Central States with about 27 percent remaining on farms in Western States. About 33 percent of all old wheat on farms was located in North Dakota; Montana was next in importance, followed by Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska.

CORN: The Nation's 1951 corn crop is estimated at 3.3 billion bushels. This compares with 3.1 billion bushels last year and the 1940-49 average of 3.0 billion. The indicated yield per acre of 39.0 bushels is 1.4 and 5.1 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average. Acreage increases in the high yielding North Central States and the increased use of hybrid seed, particularly in the South, contributed to the present high indicated U. S. yield. The acreage for harvest is 2 percent larger than in 1950.

In the important North Central States, there is considerable variation in the present progress and development of the crop. Prospects are very good in the eastern part of the Corn Belt, but excessive rains in some of the western Corn Belt States have been detrimental to the crops. In Ohio, present prospects are very favorable despite some delay in cultivation because of frequent rains, and the indicated yield of 58.0 bushels per acre is 6.0 bushels above last year. In Indiana and Illinois where stands are generally very good and color is excellent, a yield of 56 bushels per acre is indicated for each State. Most fields have been kept clean despite some interruptions caused by frequent rains. The Michigan crop is off to a very good start. Prospects are moderately favorable in Wisconsin and Minnesota although this year's crop is later than usual and many fields are now badly in need of cultivation; higher temperatures and more sunshine would greatly benefit the crop in these States. In Iowa, the crop was retarded in June by cold, wet weather; the prospective yield of 46.0 bushels per acre is 1 and 5 bushels, respectively, below last year and the average. Heavy rains seriously retarded the crop in Missouri, particularly the late-planted corn and the indicated yield of 40.0 bushels per acre is 5 bushels below 1950. About average yields are indicated in North Dakota. There is considerable variation in the crop in South Dakota where flooding has delayed cultivation in some areas. Present conditions indicate a yield slightly above last year and the average.

In Nebraska, prospects are very favorable in the northeastern part of the State; elsewhere, wet soil has delayed the crop. For the State, as a whole, the indicated yield of 31.0 bushels per acre is 6.0 bushels below 1950.

For the country as a whole, large-scale plantings got under way near the usual time this year, except in parts of the South where dry weather prevailed during most of the usual planting season. Also, heavy rains delayed or prevented plantings and limited increases in parts of the Corn Belt, particularly in the West North central States. About 86 and 95 percent, respectively, of the Iowa and Illinois acreage was planted by June 5. Some growers delayed the planting of corn in order to minimize the risk of corn borer damage. The 1951 planted acreage of 86.2 million acres, is 0.5 million acres above that indicated in March and 1.9 million above last year. Heavy feed requirements contributed to the present increased acreage. Also, considerable acreage originally intended for small grains was planted to corn. However, the increase in cotton acreage this year resulted in a smaller corn acreage in the South.

Planted acreage in the North Central States, where acreage controls were in effect last year, is 3.8 million acres above 1950. Increases from last year are indicated in all North Central States except Wisconsin and North Dakota where decreases of 4 and 7 percent, respectively, are reported. The largest increase occurred in Iowa where 10 percent more acreage than in 1950 is indicated. Indiana and Illinois each increased acreage by 9 percent.

In the Northeast, the planted acreage increased 2.4 percent from 1950. There was considerable inducement to produce more corn in these States, particularly corn for silage. All States in the group either show an increase or are unchanged from last year except Maine, Connecticut and New York where decreases of 8, 2, and 1 percent, respectively, are indicated. In the South Atlantic States, where weather conditions were only moderately favorable for planting, a slight decrease from 1950 is reported. Declines in West Virginia, and the Carolinas more than offset increases in other States in this group. Georgia corn acreage is unchanged from a year ago.

Present prospects are very poor in Kansas where cool and wet weather has had an unfavorable effect recent flooding rains were particularly injurious. The prospective Kansas yield, at 23.0 bushels per acre, is 12.5 bushels below last year.

In the Northeast, corn was planted under generally favorable conditions and satisfactory progress has been made in cultivation. Chemicals were used extensively in these States this year for weed control. Prospects improved considerably during June in the South Atlantic States where prolonged dry weather prevailed during the spring months. Yield prospects for this group of States average 1.0 bushel above the 1950 yield. In the South Central States, soil moisture is now generally adequate and the crop is making rapid progress, and yields are expected to average about 1.5 bushels above last year. In the Western States, where the crop is later than usual, prospects are only fair. In Colorado, the leading producing State in this group, prospects are for a yield of 22.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels below last year.

This year's planted acreage is down considerably from 1950 in the South Central States, largely because of the substantial increase in cotton acreage. Declines are indicated for all States in this group with the largest decrease occurring in Texas, where this year's acreage is 25 percent less than a year ago. Planted acreage in the Western States as a group is practically unchanged from 1950; in Colorado, the leading corn producing State in the West, acreage increased 3 percent from last year.

Present conditions, including an allowance for recent flood losses in Kansas, Missouri and adjacent areas, indicate an abandonment of 1.9 percent, somewhat higher than last year. The average abandonment is 1.8 percent. The indicated acreage for harvest of 84.6 million acres compares with 83.3 million acres last year and the average of 87.9 million acres.

Corn Stocks on Farms: Stocks of corn on farms on July 1 were 814,923,000 bushels, 12 percent larger than the 1940-49 average for this date. Farm stocks totaled 1,060,377,000 bushels on July 1 last year. Current farm holdings have been exceeded on this date in only four years of the series beginning in 1926.

Stocks in the North Atlantic States are 50 percent larger than average and the third highest of record for July 1. In the South Atlantic States a record supply of corn was on farms--nearly one-fourth above average. Farmers in the South Central States were holding about one-fifth more corn than average. In the North Central States stocks are down considerably from last year but are 10 percent larger than average. This area accounted for 676,222,000 bushels or 83 percent of the U. S. total. Corn stocks in the Western States are only about three-fourths as large as average and the third smallest in ten years.

Disappearance from farms in the April-June quarter this year, 538 million bushels, exceeded the 10-year average by only 5 percent. Disappearance during April-June, 1950 amounted to 577 million bushels. In all regions except the Western States disappearance was greater than average.

OATS: The 1951 oats crop is estimated at 1,367,967,000 bushels, 6.6 percent less than last year's crop of 1,465,134,000 bushels, but about 4 percent above average.

Compared with last year, production is expected to be 5 percent smaller in North Central States though growing conditions were more favorable than a year ago. In the North Atlantic States production is 6 percent above last year and 38 percent above average. In the South Atlantic States production is up 2 percent from last year, and 23 percent above average. In the South Central States production is 43 percent below last year, and 55 percent below average, largely because of adverse conditions in Texas and Oklahoma. In the Western States production is 16 percent below last year, and 6 percent below average.

In the North Central States, yields are above last year except in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri; only Iowa and Kansas have yields below average. Yields are above average in all North and South Atlantic States, and in most of these States are as high or higher than last year. In the South Central region, the Gulf States except Texas have yields above average, and last year. The other States of this area except Arkansas are below average, and all have lower yields than last year. Yields in Texas and Oklahoma are low because of drought and insect damage. The yields in Western States are mostly lower than last year, and in Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and the Coastal States they are below average.

For the 1951 oats crop, 42,820,000 acres of winter and spring oats were seeded. This is about 8 percent less than last year, and about 2 percent below average. Most of the decrease in acreage is in the North Central States where only Ohio and Michigan seeded more oats than a year ago. Decreases in other States range from 2 percent in Wisconsin to 24 percent in Missouri, with no change in Indiana. The decrease in the North Central group is 9 percent. In the North Atlantic States all States maintained or increased oats acreage with a 6 percent increase for the area. In the South Atlantic States a 4 percent increase is reported with only South Carolina showing a reduction. All South Central States have smaller acreage than a year ago, with the group down nearly 15 percent. In the Western States acreage increases are reported in Colorado and New Mexico, and no change in Wyoming. Decreases in other States range from 6 percent in Utah to 25 percent in Montana resulting in a group decrease of 11 percent.

For the entire country the seeded acreage is 3 percent below that indicated in March. Four States, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Nebraska, account for about three-fourths of the reduction from March expectations. Rains at seeding time made fulfillment of plans difficult, resulting in diversion to other crops.

The acreage for harvest as grain in 1951 is estimated at 37,851,000 acres, nearly 10 percent less than in 1950. The 11.6 percent of the seeded acreage which will be diverted to other uses, or lost, is higher than last year and average mainly because of heavy losses of acreage in Oklahoma and Texas where drought, freezes, and greenbug infestation destroyed much of the fall seeded acreage.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats on farms July 1 this year are estimated at 265 million bushels, 38 percent more than the 192 million bushels on hand a year ago. The average is 215 million bushels. With the exception of 1949 and 1946, carryover stocks of oats on farms are the largest since the series began in 1926. About 88 percent of the total is in the North Central region. States with the largest carryover are as follows: Iowa, 56 million bushels; Minnesota, 36 million bushels; Wisconsin, 27 million bushels. Current farm stocks are reported above last year in all regions except the South Central.

The large stocks of oats now on farms are due mainly to the large production of oats in 1950, as the disappearance from farms has been above average throughout the 1950-51 season. Present stocks are equivalent to about 18 percent of last year's production. Disappearance from farms for the April-July 1951 period totaled 295 million bushels, compared with the average of 252 million bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY: Barley production is indicated at 263 million bushels, about 13 percent less than the 301 million bushels produced in 1950. The 1940-49 average is 307 million. The lower production this year is due to a smaller acreage for harvest as the prospective yield is practically unchanged from 1950. In the heavy producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, the indicated production is higher than last year's production. However, California expects 27 percent less than in 1950. Growing conditions have been favorable in the Dakotas and Minnesota, but dry spring weather reduced the California yield. Prospects are poor in Oklahoma and Texas where the crop was damaged by fall and spring drought, freezing winter temperatures and green bugs. Prospects are mostly satisfactory in other States.

The acreage seeded to barley, including 1950 fall seedings for harvest in 1951, is estimated at 11,275,000 acres--15 percent below last year and 21 percent less than the 10-year average. With the exception of 1949, this is the smallest acreage of record beginning in 1929. Acreages have been reduced in most States, compared with last year, primarily because of shifts to wheat, corn, and cotton. Also contributing to the reduction was the relatively large supply of barley from previous crops, and in some areas fall seedings were hindered by poor weather at planting time. However, in the four leading barley States which account for 59 percent of the Nation's acreage, two States show gains over 1950. Plantings are up 9 percent in Minnesota and 10 percent in North Dakota; seedings were curtailed in both of these States last year by an extremely wet spring. Seedings this year declined 30 and 12 percent, respectively, in South Dakota and California.

The seeded acreage is only about 1 percent less than that indicated by farmers' intentions in March, although there were some shifts from barley to corn and other spring planted crops. In the important producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota growers exceeded their March intentions, but less acreage was seeded in South Dakota than earlier planned.

The 9,793,000 acres for harvest as grain this year is 12 percent less than harvested in 1950 and 22 percent below average. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is estimated at 13 percent of the 1951 seeded acreage compared with 15 percent last year and the average of 12 percent. Winter freezes and drought contributed to the abandonment of fall seeded barley. In the North Central area, the indicated abandonment is light because of favorable spring weather. In California, the acreage lost has been heavier than usual because of prolonged dry weather during March and early April.

Barley Stocks on Farms: July 1 stocks of old barley on farms are estimated at 40 million bushels compared with 31 million bushels last year and the July 1 average of 50 million. With the exception of 1949, present holdings are the highest for this date since 1945. Current stocks account for 13.4 percent of the 1950 production. The largest farm stocks are held in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota with the combined total of these States accounting for about 70 percent of total farm stocks.

Disappearance from farms during the April-June, 1951 period amounted to 49 million bushels, an increase of about 10 million bushels over farm disappearance for the comparable period a year ago. Average farm disappearance for these months is 43 million bushels. The relatively heavy movement from farms during recent months reflects the effects of heavy feed requirements.

RYE: The 1951 crop of rye harvested for grain is currently estimated at 25.6 million bushels. This exceeds the 23 million bushel crop produced last year but is about 15 percent smaller than the 10-year average production of 30.2 million bushels. In the more important producing States the crop came through the winter in good shape and growing conditions this spring have been favorable. Since acreage remaining for harvest as grain is about the same as last year, the larger crop is due almost entirely to an 11 percent increase in yield per acre. Although several of the major producing States will harvest larger crops than last year, most of the increased production is indicated to be in South Dakota. With South Dakota farmers sharply increasing their plantings for the second successive year, there has been a greater concentration of acreage of rye for grain in that State. Present conditions indicate that South Dakota will harvest 31 percent of the country's total rye crop. In the important rye producing States, Nebraska and North Dakota, production is expected to be 6 and 12 percent, respectively below last year, while an increase of 52 and 38 percent, respectively, is estimated for South Dakota and Minnesota.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 1,828,000 acres, slightly larger than that harvested last year. However, this season's harvested acreage is about one-fourth smaller than the average of 2,448,000 acres. Except for the 3 recent years, 1946, 1949, and 1950, the current season's acreage for grain harvest is the smallest in 70 years. In 1919, a year of maximum rye acreage, over 7 million acres of rye were harvested for grain. In 1938, slightly more than 4 million acres were harvested.

The proportion of the planted acreage for all purposes to be harvested as grain this year is estimated at 48 percent, slightly smaller proportion than harvested last year and 4 percentage points smaller than the 10-year average. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay and pasture or is plowed under as a green manure crop.

The yield per harvested acre is estimated at 14.0 bushels, compared with 12.6 bushels per acre last year and the average yield of 12.2 bushels.

Rye Stocks on Farms: Farm stocks of rye on July 1 are estimated at 1,854,000 bushels compared with 1,974,000 bushels last year and the July 1 average of 6,539,000 bushels. These small stocks are the result of reduced production in recent years. About 51 percent of the current total was on farms in Nebraska, and North and South Dakota, while the three States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan accounted for another 23 percent.

Disappearance of rye from farms in the April-June quarter is indicated at about 2.4 million bushels compared with 1.4 million bushels for the same quarter in 1950 and 2.2 million bushels during the comparable period of 1949.

Rye stocks on farms as of July 1 were first published currently in 1949 and replace the former June 1 estimates. Comparative data for earlier years--1940-48--were published in a separate release dated June 1949.

FLAXSEED: 1951 production of flaxseed, estimated at 37,961,000 bushels, is 3 percent smaller than the 39,263,000 bushels harvested in 1950 but slightly larger than the 10-year average of 37,186,000 bushels. The smaller production results from a reduced acreage for harvest since the indicated yield per acre is a little higher than last year. Flaxseed production has declined each year since 1948 when the record crop of 54,529,000 bushels was harvested.

Of the three principal producing States, Minnesota and South Dakota expect 2 and 19 percent, respectively, more flaxseed this year than last while in North Dakota production may be 2 percent less. These three States are now expected to harvest 91 percent of the total U. S. crop. Mainly because of drought conditions in the fall and winter, Texas is expected to produce only 64,000 bushels or 5 percent of the 1,266,000 bushels harvested in 1950. The prospective yield for the Nation of 10.3 bushels per acre is 0.2 bushel above the 1950 yield and 0.9 bushel above average.

Farmers planted 3,878,000 acres of flaxseed this year, 5 percent less than was planted in 1950 and 7 percent under the 10-year average of 4,158,000 acres. The acreage actually planted turned out to be 1 percent smaller than that indicated by farmers' March 1 intentions reports. In North Dakota dry topsoil during the last half of May interrupted seeding operations but with good rains about June 1, seeding was resumed and continued until the middle of the month. Growth stage and development of the crop is quite varied between fields in South Dakota where some acreage was replanted because of insect damage and where excessive rain around the first of June caused some delay in seeding operations. In Minnesota, favorable conditions permitted earlier seeding than last year and the crop is making good progress.

The reduction in acreage this year compared with last year occurred mainly in the South Central and Western States. In the North Central States, where 96 percent of the 1951 acreage is being grown, acreage is about the same as last year with increased acreages in North and South Dakota offsetting decreases in Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas. The largest reduction in acreage took place in Texas where only 47,000 acres were planted compared with 223,000 acres a year ago. Extremely dry weather during the fall and early winter months, when Texas flax is planted, prevented farmers from planting more than about a fifth of the 1950 acreage. About two-thirds of the 1951 acreage has been abandoned, mostly because of the continued drought during the past winter and early spring, leaving 16,000 acres for harvest, or only 8 percent of that harvested last year. The Montana acreage is down 28 percent from last year largely because of a late wet spring.

Abandonment for the Nation as a whole is larger than last year mainly because of the heavy losses in Texas. Present conditions indicate that about 4.7 percent of the seeded acreage will not be harvested, compared with 4.2 percent in 1950 and the average abaondonment of 5.9 percent. The 1951 acreage for harvest is estimated at 3,696,000 acres, 5 percent below 1950 and 6 percent below average.

FLAX FIBER: The acreage of flax planted for fiber in Oregon this year is reported by mills at 3,300 acres. This compares with 1,000 acres planted in 1950 and the 10-year average of 9,160 acres. The 1951 growing season was relatively dry and it is estimated that the fiber on around 300 acres will not attain sufficient length for harvest. This leaves 3,000 acres for harvest in the 1951 season compared with 800 acres in 1950.

COTTON: Acreage of cotton in cultivation on July 1, 1951 is estimated at 29,510,000 acres. This is 58 percent more than the 18,613,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1950, and 33 percent more than the 10-year average of 22,163,000 acres. With the exception of 1936 and 1937, the 1951 acreage is the largest since 1933. The 1949 acreage was 27,719,000 acres.

To attain increased production in 1951, acreage allotments were removed this year and a minimum acreage guide of 28,536,000 acres was announced. The acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is about 1 million acres above the guide. The acreage is below the State guides in most central and eastern Cotton Belt States, but above in western areas.

The 1951 acreage in California and Arizona are 39 and 40 percent, respectively, higher than the previous records of 1949. The New Mexico acreage is also at a record high level. In these 3 States, considerable cotton is being grown on land formerly used for other purposes and some new land has also been brought under cultivation. Additional wells have been drilled for pump irrigation. While progress of the crop in these States has been generally satisfactory, stands are only fair and considerable cotton is later than usual.

In Texas, the 1951 acreage is the largest since 1933. While drought conditions delayed planting in the Lower Valley, Coastal Bend areas and the High Plains, most farmers were able to plant their full intended increase in acreage. The sharpest increases are reported in the High Plains areas, where considerable cotton was planted on abandoned grain land, and in the Lower Valley. In most areas of the State the crop is making good progress. In Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri, dry soils delayed germination but rainfall during most of June was excessive, and grassy fields developed. In the eastern part of the Cotton Belt dry weather during May and early June interfered seriously with germination. This situation was especially serious in Tennessee, the northern parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and the Piedmont areas of the Carolinas. The drought was broken before the middle of June, however, and fair stands were obtained in most areas.

The number of boll weevils emerging this spring was generally less than last season. However, infestation in late June was increasing rapidly in many areas.

HEMP: The acreage of hemp being grown under contract in Wisconsin this year is reported at 1,000 acres. No acreage of record was grown last year. In recent years, Wisconsin has been the only State growing hemp for fiber. In 1949 a total of 4,700 acres was planted and 4,500 acres harvested.

Hempseed for planting the Wisconsin hemp fiber acreage are grown in Kentucky, where about 300 acres are being grown this year. There is no record of any acreage planted in 1950.

SOYBEANS: The acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 14.5 million acres. This is less than 2 percent below last year's record acreage but 18 percent above the 1940-49 average. Current indications are about 5 percent higher than growers' intentions as expressed on March 1. The increase over intentions was largely on land that could not be planted to other spring crops, especially oats, due to unfavorable weather conditions. Soybeans can be planted later than most spring crops and still mature before freezing weather. In a few localities, soybeans were still being planted during the first week in July.

The crop is off to an excellent start in the heavy producing North Central area. Most of the acreage was planted near the optimum seeding time and is up to good stands. The acreage in the North Central States is down about 4 percent from last year due mainly to the shift back to corn. The sharpest decreases of the major producing States are in Iowa with a drop of 18 percent from last year and Illinois with a reduction of 11 percent. The substantial increases over last year, and previous intentions, in Missouri and Kansas partially resulted from acreages going into soybeans that were diverted from other crops because of weather conditions. The 1951 planted acreage in Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota is expected to be about the same as last year.

In the South Atlantic States, the acreage is slightly above a year ago. Increases in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia more than offset slight decreases in the other States of the area. The acreage in Florida is estimated for the first time this year. In that State, commercial soybean acreage is becoming increasingly important. The South Central States expect an increase of about 11 percent over last year in the acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes. A part of this increase came because of the spring drought, which prevented some land from being planted to other crops. In some fields, cotton did not come up to a stand and the land was replanted to soybeans. This was especially true in the Delta area of Mississippi and Arkansas. Stands of soybeans are spotted in this area and the condition of the crop varies widely.

Growers' intentions as of July 1 point to 13.1 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. If such a harvest materializes, it would be only slightly below last year's record acreage and would be more than 40 percent above the 10-year average.

The first forecast of the 1951 soybean production will appear in the August 10 Crop Production report.

Soybean Stocks on Farms: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1, 1951, are estimated at 9.6 million bushels, equivalent to 3.4 percent of the 1950 production. This compares with 7.1 million bushels on farms July 1 last year and the 1943-49 average of 8.4 million bushels. Current holdings on farms represent a small marketing surplus although some stocks are still being held to take care of late planting.

Farm stocks are heavily concentrated in the North Central States, with this area accounting for 92 percent of the U. S. total farm stocks. Iowa has the largest stocks, followed in order by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to July 1 totaled 36.5 million bushels. This was less than for the comparable period in 1950 and 1949 but with those exceptions the highest since 1943. Soybeans for seed accounted for approximately one-half of the disappearance since about 18 million bushels were required to plant the 1951 crop.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 961,000 acres. This is about 12 percent less than the 1950 acreage of 1,089,000 acres and is the smallest acreage in the 28 years of record. The decrease is a continuation of the decline that has been under way, almost without interruption, since 1941. In that year--the high point of the last quarter of a century--the acreage of cowpeas grown alone was 3,770,000 acres, nearly four times the current season total.

Reduction in acreage from last year is rather general in the major producing areas. Oklahoma, with a two percent increase, is the only State having a larger acreage than last year. The States of Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, and South Carolina show no change in acreage. Of the major cowpea States, Texas and Arkansas record the sharpest reductions--25 percent, and 23 percent, respectively.

The continuing decline in cowpea plantings results from shifts to other crops for hay and soil improvement. This year the increased cotton acreage also has been an important factor.

PEANUTS: The 1951 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, including that for picking and threshing and for hogging, is estimated at 2,694,000 acres. This is 2 percent less than the 2,748,000 acres planted alone for all purposes last year, 27 percent below the 10-year average but about 3 percent more than the acreage intended in March. Reductions in plantings below last year are 3 percent in the Southeast area and 2 percent in the Southwest area while a 2 percent increase is indicated for the Virginia-Carolina area.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, peanuts were planted under favorable conditions and stands are generally good. The crop is reported to be making satisfactory growth under favorable conditions. In the Southeast area, dry, cool weather prolonged plantings but good stands are generally reported. With timely rains, the crop made good progress during June. Weather has been favorable for cultivation and fields are clean. In the Southwest area, planting is nearing completion, under favorable conditions, although some replanting was necessary due to heavy rains. Generally, good stands are being obtained and the crop is reported to be making good progress at the present time.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1951 production will be published in the August crop report. However, if the usual relationship between the acreage planted alone for all purposes and that picked and threshed prevails, about 2,239,000 acres would be picked and threshed this year. If this acreage materializes, and yields comparable with the 1948-50 average with some allowance for trend are realized, about 1.9 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1951. Under present legislation permitting growers to harvest acreage in excess of allotments, provided peanuts from such acreage are sold for oil, it is possible that more than the usual proportion of the alone acreage will be picked and threshed this year.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The smallest production of dry beans since 1946 is indicated as of July 1. The 1951 crop is forecast at 16.2 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This compares with 16.8 million bags last year and the 10-year average of 18 million bags.

Yield prospects vary rather widely by areas. In the Northeast, conditions are better than average although in New York there was considerable late planting and reports of heavy maggot infestation in some fields. Beans in Michigan generally look good with even stands and fields free from weeds. Yield prospects are better than average in Montana and Washington but below average in Wyoming and Nebraska. Low temperatures in Wyoming during early June caused considerable replanting there, while in Nebraska hail caused heavy damage to beans and other spring crops. Some bean acreage was replanted in the two States but that portion of the crop will be late and may not yield as well as the earlier planting. Idaho has about average prospects.

Drought in the Southwest has again damaged prospects there. Utah and New Mexico expect low yields. The over-all yield in Colorado is about average due to the unusually large percentage of the crop being grown on irrigated land but dry land conditions are poor. In California, the yield per acre of Limas is expected to be below last year but above the 10-year average. "Other" dry beans show little change from last year and from average.

The 1951 planted acreage is estimated at 1,540,000 acres. This is about 6 percent below last year and is the lowest planted acreage since 1923. In the Northeast area, both New York and Michigan indicate a decline from last year. Michigan, where the 1950 season was particularly unfavorable, reports a drop of 17 percent from a year ago. New York indicates a drop of 10 percent. Heavy rains in that State at about the usual planting time delayed plantings somewhat.

The Northwest area reports a 3 percent increase over last year. Much of this increase comes in Idaho where the planted acreage is 6 percent above 1950. Dry weather and lack of moisture in the Southwest (Pinto) area again caused a reduction in the planted acreage of beans. All States in the area indicated less acreage than a year ago. Colorado showed the smallest drop since the increase in the irrigated sections of that State partially offset the reductions in the dry land area.

In California, the total acreage of dry beans is up about 6 percent from 1950, but the percentages vary widely by classes. Standard Limas show a reduction of only 3 percent while Baby Limas are indicated at 17 percent less than last year. The total of "other" dry beans is up about 19 percent. Of the main varieties in this group, Small Whites, Pinks, Blackeyes, and Red Kidneys show increases. Decreases are expected for Pintos and Garbanzos.

DRY EDIBLE PEAS: Dry pea production is expected to be 3,555,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is about 19 percent greater than last year's small crop but 40 percent less than the 10-year average production of 5,935,000 bags. Yield prospects are better than average in Washington and Idaho where approximately 85 percent of the U. S. acreage will be harvested this year. Despite spotted frost damage around June 1 in these two States, fields that escaped frost damage are loaded with pods and yields will be high. Cool weather has favored this crop.

An average yield of 1,265 pounds per harvested acre is forecast, compared with 1,360 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,230 pounds.

The 1951 planted acreage of dry peas is estimated at 304,000 acres, compared with 240,000 acres in 1950, an increase of 27 percent. Except for last year, the current acreage is the lowest since 1939 and is only 60 percent of the 10-year average of 508,000 acres.

Favorable weather for planting peas in most areas and the more favorable price position of this commodity have resulted in increased acreages in the principal producing States of the Pacific Northwest. In Washington and Idaho growers planted more than their early intentions and also more than last year's planted acreages. Colorado's planted acreage is also up, but a current drought and shortage of irrigation water in the principal seed pea area of the San Luis Valley indicates a small acreage for harvest.

The acreage of dry peas for harvest is estimated at 281,000 acres, 28 percent greater than last year but 40 percent below the 10-year average.

MUNG BEANS: The acreage planted to Mung beans in Oklahoma is expected to be about 55,000 acres compared with 45,000 planted in 1950, and the 1945-49 average of 90,000 acres. Due to rainy weather in June, wheat harvest was delayed which held back preparation of wheat land for the seeding of Mung beans. A heavy abandonment of wheat, oats, and barley has resulted in an increase in the Mung bean

acreage in some central and west-central counties. An increase in acreage also is reported in the northeastern area. On the other hand, an increase in plantings of corn and cotton, particularly in the Crescent area, has reduced the acreage of Mung beans in some localities. Seed for planting was plentiful and soil moisture supply generally ideal although excessive in some localities. On the basis of a normal abandonment, the acreage for harvest in 1951 would be 40,000 acres compared with 35,000 acres in 1950 and the 5-year average of 60,000 acres. The harvested acreage of Mung beans declined from a record of 110,000 acres in 1945 to 25,000 acres in 1949, which was the smallest acreage harvested since 1942. Wet weather at harvest time sometimes causes a heavy loss of beans due to shattering and is one of the principal causes of abandonment. In some years droughts during July and August also cause heavy acreage losses.

ALL SORGHUMS: The planted acreage of all sorghums for grain, forage, silage and sirup is estimated at 15,970,000 acres--a reduction of 4 percent from the 16,587,000 acres planted in 1950. The acreage is not greatly different from the 1940-49 average of 16,024,000 acres but, except for last year, it is the largest planted to sorghums since 1944. Increased plantings of sorghums for grain in areas of heavy winter wheat abandonment offset to a considerable extent general reductions in other areas and maintained the total sorghum acreage at a relatively high level. The unusually heavy loss of winter wheat, together with difficulty in getting some spring crops started on schedule, resulted in major shifts in plans, and the present indicated acreage is almost 3½ million acres above intentions as reported in March. Heavy rains in the Southern Plains States delayed planting and caused some loss of acreage but provided abundant soil moisture in that important sorghum grain producing area.

Increases of 34, 8 and 24 percent, respectively, are estimated for Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. The Kansas acreage is the largest since 1940. Increases in the Panhandle wheat counties of Texas were more than offset by reductions in favor of greatly increased cotton acreages in other parts of the State, and, for the State as a whole, a reduction of 18 percent from the record 1950 acreage is indicated.

RICE: Another record crop of rice is in prospect. Based on July 1 conditions, the 1951 rice crop is expected to be 42.3 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This would be 11 percent larger than the 38.0 million bags harvested in 1950, 4 percent larger than the 1949 crop of 40.7 million bags--the previous record--and 35 percent larger than the 10-year average of 31.4 million bags. Indicated yield of 2,178 pounds per acre compares with the 1950 yield of 2,361 pounds and the 10-year average yield of 2,083 pounds. Since indicated yield is below that of last year, the larger prospective production is due to the expanded acreage.

In the Southern area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, prospective production is 32.9 million 100-pound bags or about 9 percent more than the 30.2 million bags harvested last year. In Mississippi, the forecast is for 0.8 million bags or about four times the crop harvested in 1950, primarily due to an expanded acreage in this comparatively new rice producing State. In Arkansas, production is placed at 10.0 million bags, 26 percent more than the 1950 crop of slightly less than 8.0 million bags, due to expanded acreage. In Louisiana, the prospective production of 10.8 million bags is slightly more than the 10.5 million bags harvested last year. In Texas, the estimated production of 11.3 million bags is slightly less than the 1950 crop of 11.5 million bags. In California, the forecast of 9.4 million bags is about 21 percent more than the 1950 crop of 7.8 million bags. Indicated per-acre yields are generally lower than last year in each producing State except Mississippi which is unchanged.

The 1,959,000 acres of rice seeded this year is a record. This is 21 percent more than the 1,620,000 acres seeded in 1950, 28 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,533,000 acres and about 1 percent more than intended in March. However, since the current acreage is only about 5 percent more than the 1,866,000 acres seeded in 1949, this year's acreage more accurately reflects the level of seedings prior to 1950 -- the year in which acreage allotments were in effect. Compared with 1950 seedings this year in Arkansas are 30 percent larger; in Louisiana 13 percent larger, in Texas 13 percent larger, and in California 33 percent larger. The 30,000 acres seeded to rice in Mississippi is more than 4 times the 1950 seedings of 7,000 acres.

The estimated 1,944,000 acres remaining for harvest is 21 percent more than the 1,608,000 acres harvested last year, 29 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,507,000 acres but only 6 percent more than the 1,840,000 acres harvested in 1949.

In Mississippi, much of the rice was late in coming up due to dry weather, but it is now reported to be in good condition although somewhat late. In Arkansas, some growers experienced difficulty in getting rice up to a stand due to dry weather in May, but the crop responded favorably to the June rains. In Louisiana, some intrusion of salt water has been reported but very little damage has occurred to rice to date. Although the supply of water for irrigation was becoming critical, late June and early July rains relieved this situation temporarily, at least. More rain is needed, especially in the southwestern part of the rice belt. In Texas, reports indicate that a good crop is in prospect at the present time. In California, continuous cool weather has caused rice to get off to a slow start and also caused some poor stands. Although the crop is now reported to be in reasonably good condition, insects and weeds appear to be prevalent in much of the rice area.

HOPS: The forecast of hop production in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California of 69,925,000 pounds is 3 percent more than produced last year and 27 percent more than the 1940-49 average. Acreage in production this year is estimated at 41,200 acres compared with 38,800 acres last year. The average is 37,138 acres. Compared with 1950 all States except California show an increase in both acreage and expected production.

The estimated production for Washington, which is 11 percent more than 1950, exceeds the average by 54 percent. Prospects are rather bright and if the expectations are realized, this year's crop will be at an all-time record high. The acreage, the highest of record, is up 11 percent compared with 1950.

Oregon hops are forecast at 16,950,000 pounds, only slightly more than last year's production and about equal to the average. Condition of fuggles is below that usually expected but the condition of late clusters is the best in years. The acreage is slightly above last year but 19 percent less than average.

The acreage in Idaho reached 1,500 acres in 1951 compared with 1,000 acres in 1950 and 850 acres in 1949. Production is estimated at 2,100,000 pounds as against 1,855,000 pounds produced in 1950.

Hop production in California is estimated at 14,100,000 pounds, about 2 million pounds less than last year's large crop but 12 percent above average. Prospects are generally favorable at present.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1951 commercial apple crop is forecast at 121,916,000 bushels, about 1 percent below the 1950 crop of 123,126,000 bushels and 9 percent below the large crop of 133,742,000 bushels produced in 1949. The 10-year average is 109,033,000 bushels. The eastern crop is placed at 60,515,000 bushels, or 3.4 million above last year, 4.1 million bushels above 1949 and 14.5 million above average. The Central States crop is forecast at 23,742,000 bushels, 5.8 million bushels above last year but 4.6 million below the large 1949 crop. The western crop is expected to be relatively short. The July 1 forecast for this area is 37,659,000 bushels, down 10.4 million bushels from the large 1950 crop and 6.3 million bushels below average. Weather conditions in most areas during June were very favorable for the growth and development of apples.

In New England, the outlook is for a crop slightly below the large crop of 1950. Weather conditions were favorable for development of scab during June, and the infection is serious in Maine and less severe in New Hampshire and Vermont. The New York crop is hard hit by scab. Nearly all commercial orchards have primary or secondary infection present. McIntosh is probably damaged most. Early apples appear to be only an average-sized crop. Baldwin and Northern Spy are not big crops but probably above average. Other varieties show promise of bumper crops. Weather conditions in New Jersey during the month of June were favorable for the development of the crop. The crop is generally clean. In Pennsylvania, June was a good growing month for apples. The set is good on most varieties and fruit has sized well. The crop is generally clean, scab is light and insects are under control. Some early Transparents are moving to market.

The crop in Ohio is sizing well. Scab is appearing in some areas but the spraying program has held down the damage. Harvest of summer apples will start about mid-July. The set in Indiana is fairly heavy and the crop is developing satisfactorily. The Illinois crop started to move the last of June, with Duchess being harvested the first week of July in the Union-Jackson-Johnson Counties area. Scab is more prevalent than for many years in some sections. The Jonathan crop will be light in most areas, while prospects for Golden Delicious are excellent. Prospects for all late varieties are good. The outlook for Michigan, at slightly over 10,000,000 bushels, is much above the near-average 1950 crop of 7,020,000 bushels. Jonathans are reported to have only an average set, while McIntosh and Delicious are reported to have good sets. Orchardists are having some difficulty in controlling scab but generally the infestation is light. The Minnesota crop made good progress during June. The crop is a little later than average. The recent rains in Missouri have been beneficial to the crop. The outlook is good in Kansas and harvest of summer varieties will be under way by mid-July.

The outlook in Maryland and Delaware is good, with larger crops than last year in prospect. Harvest of early varieties started in late June. In Maryland, the outlook for late varieties is good except for Grimes Golden and York, which will be generally light. The Virginia crop made excellent growth during June and the size of the fruit on July 1 was above average. The fruit is unusually free from insects and disease. Early Transparent were being harvested in the southern counties in late June and harvest will continue through July. Lodi will be ready for harvest about mid-July. Williams Red, Rambo and Duchess will be ready for harvest in late July. In West Virginia, the crop is sizing well with prospects on July 1 about the same as a year ago. The good rains in early June in North Carolina improved the prospects for the crop. The crop is very clean this year. Picking of early varieties of apples in Kentucky is under way. The size of the early varieties is small due to the heavy set. Except for a light crop of Delicious, all varieties seem to be about the same as last year.

The Montana crop will be very short this year due to the late freezes. Apples in Idaho are sizing well and appear to be in very good condition. Delicious were damaged by the late freeze. The outlook for Jonathan and Romes is exceptionally good. The crop in Colorado has developed well in all areas. The Washington crop was damaged by the April freeze, but not as seriously as expected a month ago. The crop is now placed ate 23,058,000 bushels, the smallest since 1943. The 1950 crop was 35,532,000 bushels, while the 10-year average is 28,469,000 bushels. Delicious definitely will be short this season but are expected to size well because of the small set. Winesaps are showing a good set. Jonathans and Romes will also produce good crops and these have required heavy thinning. The Oregon crop will be short. The forecast is for 2,242,000 bushels, or about 700,000 less than the 1949 and 1950 crops. Prospects vary widely by varieties. Delicious will be short, while Yellow Newtons trees are expected to have a good crop. In California, the crop made relatively good development during June. The harvest of Astrachans was completed in June. Harvest of Gravensteins will be under way about July 20. The crop is growing nicely and satisfactory sizes are expected from a set that is not too heavy. The late varieties have sized well.

PEACHES: The Nation's peach crop is now forecast at 67,128,000 bushels--26 percent above last year but 6 percent below average. The total for the 10 early Southern States is above average and about three times the short 1950 crop. The North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic regions will be above average and above 1950, but the North Central and South Central regions will have very short crops. The West will have a crop less than average but at least a tenth above last year.

Prospects in the 10 early Southern States improved during June and the total is now expected to be 19,019,000 bushels--three times as large as the short crop last year and 7 percent above average. Rains in June relieved a critically dry condition in most sections and will improve sizing of late varieties. Each of the States in this group have better prospects than on June 1 except Texas, which remains the same. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia have large crops this year. Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas are short because of damage from late freezes. Louisiana and Texas prospects are fair, though below average. The Oklahoma and Florida crops are above last year and above average. The Georgia crop of Elbertas was moving in volume the first week in July and the peak is expected about mid-July. South Carolina early peaches were moving in volume on July 1--mostly Dixigems, Jubilees, Hileys, and Hale Havens. Movement of Elbertas should be heavy by mid-July. In North Carolina, picking of Hileys began in the Sandhills the first week in July and Elbertas harvest will start about mid-July with the peak movement expected in late July. Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana have been moving peaches since mid-June. Elbertas in these States are in very short supply. Virginia prospects continue favorable. Early varieties are expected to be moving in volume by mid-July. Georgia Belles and Elbertas will be ready for harvest in southern counties of Virginia about August 1 and in northern counties and in West Virginia and Maryland about mid-August. Prospects in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are generally good. The forecast for these States is for a total of 6,037,000 bushels--a fifth above average and almost a fifth above last year. The season is average or earlier in this region.

In the North Central States, growing conditions were mostly favorable during June but the total peach crop for the region is expected to be only about a third of average as a result of a severe freeze late in November 1950. Michigan's peach crop, at 672,000 bushels, is the lightest in 17 years. Illinois and Indiana crops will also be extremely short. Ohio, however, is indicated at 972,000 bushels,

above average and above last year. Winter damage was severe in southern Ohio, but the crop is heavy in the more important northern sections. The set on Elbertas is lighter than for other varieties. Harvest is expected to begin by August in southern Ohio and about mid-August in northern Ohio. Missouri at 602,000 bushels is indicated at 80 percent of average.

California clingstone peaches (used mostly for canning) are forecast at 21,585,000 bushels--10 percent more than produced last year and 14 percent more than average. This crop is being produced and marketed under an industry control program. The principal means of control this year is through thinning of the fruit on the trees. California freestones are forecast at 10,543,000 bushels--5 percent more than last year but 6 percent less than average. Early varieties were on the market the last week in June and regular Elbertas in early areas should be moving by July 10 to 12. The Washington crop, at 891,000 bushels, is 6½ times the near failure last year but only 37 percent of average. A late April freeze caused heavy damage to both Washington and Oregon peaches. Colorado expects only 260,000 bushels this year--practically all from Mesa County. Average production is 1,954,000 bushels. Prospects in Utah and New Mexico are good and in Idaho are fair.

PEARS: The July 1 forecast for pears of 31,997,000 bushels is up 2 percent from the June 1 figure. The crop is now forecast 3 percent above the 1950 crop and average, but 12 percent below the 1949 crop. The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 18,650,000 bushels, or slightly larger than the 1950 crop of 18,514,000 bushels. The production of other pears, mostly fall and winter varieties in these States, is forecast at 6,825,000 bushels, or about 300,000 bushels below the 1950 crop.

Weather conditions in Washington during June were favorable for the development of pears. Bartletts are sizing very well this year and much of the crop will be ready for picking in early August. Heavy culling is expected because of hail damage, hard ends, frost marks and seedless fruit. Fall and winter varieties are developing nicely. As in the case of Bartletts, more than the usual cullage is expected. Thinning has been completed. The season is somewhat advanced over last year but is about normal. In Oregon development of Bartletts during June was good and a relatively early harvest is expected. Harvest is expected to start in the Rogue River Valley in the first part of August and in the Hood River Valley about 10 days later. Prospects are for a shorter crop than last year in the Hood River Valley although the outlook improved during June. The Rogue River Valley prospects are good. The late freeze damaged the fall and winter varieties in the Hood River Valley and prospects are now for a crop about half of the 1950 bumper production. The outlook for fall and winter pears in the Rogue River Valley continues good. Harvest will start about the same time as in 1949.

All varieties of pears in California made good development during June. Bartletts from the Marysville section were ready for shipment the first week of July, with harvest in the Sacramento River area starting about July 10. Hail caused some damage to Bartletts in the Placerville area and also in the Julian section of San Diego County. In the Placerville area, production of the Bosc variety is expected to be much above last year, while Anjous will be lighter.

In New York, prospects are good on the east side of the Hudson River, and fair to good in the western sections. Chautauqua and Erie sections are expecting a good crop. The crop is expected to be above the 1950 crop but slightly under

the 1949 crop. The crop in Michigan is quite spotted. In Berrien and Van Buren counties, the crop was hurt by the low winter temperatures, while in Allegan County prospects are good. Development during June was satisfactory.

Pears in the other States made satisfactory growth during June and prospects in the various States on July 1 were for about the same size crops as were harvested a year ago.

GRAPES: The grape crop, indicated at 3,270,700 tons, is the largest of record. The 1950 production was 2,707,400, while the 10-year average is 2,797,000 tons. The previous high record was in 1946 when 3,159,500 tons were produced. The California crop is a record at 3,082,000 tons. This is 649,000 tons above last year and 474,000 tons above average. Production of all classes of grapes in California is above last year and average. Raisin varieties, now forecast at 1,718,000 tons are up about 392,000 tons from last year; table varieties at 724,000, up 129,000 tons from 1950 and wine varieties, at 640,000 tons, up 128,000 from a year ago. Grapes have continued to make good development in all localities. Shipments of Thompson Seedless from the Desert area began about mid-June. Shipments from southern San Joaquin Valley will start about July 20.

The Great Lakes States' crop will be much below the record crop of 1950 and slightly below average. The Michigan crop was severely damaged by the late November freeze. The greatest damage is in Van Buren and Berrien Counties. Prospects by vineyards vary widely. The New York crop, indicated at 64,800 tons, is 38 percent less than the large 1950 crop, while the Pennsylvania crop is now placed at 23,000 tons or about 30 percent less than the record crop of last year. Grapes are making good development in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Arkansas crop is in good condition. Vineyards have been given excellent care but there has been too much rain.

CITRUS: The orange crop for the 1950-51 season is now estimated at 117.6 million boxes --14 percent above the 1949-50 crop and 22 percent above average. The grapefruit crop is estimated at 46.7 million boxes--28 percent above last season but 8 percent less than average. California lemons, at 13 million boxes, are 14 percent above last season and about average. About 24½ million boxes of oranges were available on July 1 this year (22 million California Valencias for harvest this summer and fall and 2½ million Florida oranges which will move during July). Last year on July 1, a little more than 21 million boxes were still unharvested, practically all of which were California Valencias. About 3 million boxes of grapefruit were unharvested on July 1, about half of which were California summer grapefruit and the balance in Florida, Arizona and the Desert Valleys of California. On July 1, 1950 only about 1.5 million boxes remained for harvest (1.4 million California summer fruit and 100,000 in other States). Movement of lemons this season has been consistently heavier than last season with about 4 million boxes remaining on July 1, compared with about 5 million a year earlier.

Florida citrus trees and new crop fruit are generally in good condition. The citrus area received ample rainfall during June except for a very few spots which continue critically dry. Orange trees carry a heavy set of new fruit. The grapefruit set from the early bloom is light but a flush late bloom has followed the recent rains and a late set is in prospect. Altogether, the 1951-52 prospects for Florida citrus are bright. Florida citrus crops for the 1950-51 season are turning out larger than expected earlier in the season and movement is continuing longer than usual for both grapefruit and oranges.

Texas will have little citrus production in the 1951-52 season because of winter freeze damage. General rains were received in the Lower Valley the latter part of June and both trees and the very light set of fruit should continue to make good progress during July.

Arizona citrus trees appear to be in good condition and there was a heavy bloom. However, the June crop was severe and only a light set of fruit remains.

In California, new crop prospects are only fair. There was a heavy shedding of newly-set fruit during June in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys following the hot weather in late May. Trees in the Southern Counties carry a heavy set of fruit, but there is a shortage of moisture at the present time.

PLUMS: The crop in California and Michigan is indicated at 97,000 tons, up 14,500 from last year and the same amount above average. The California crop is forecast at 92,000 tons, 15,000 tons above last year and 14,000 tons above average. The set of plums was very heavy. Because of small sizes and inadequate demand, the amount of economic abandonment is expected to be large this year. Santa Rosas from the San Joaquin Valley are now moving. The size of fruit is generally small. The Michigan crop was reduced by the late November freeze and curculio damage has been heavy. The bearing acreage is larger this year and the 1951 crop will be above average.

PRUNES: The 1951 California prune crop is placed at 181,000 tons, dry basis. This is 32,000 tons above 1950 but 6,200 tons below average. The set of prunes in many orchards is very heavy and this will reduce the size of the fruit. The cool weather during June in the most important prune producing localities has probably lowered the sugar content and thus affected the quality. The crop in Washington, Idaho and Oregon is forecast at 92,800 tons, (fresh basis) slightly over twice the small crop of 1950 but 32 percent less than average. In Washington, frost damage in April was detrimental to the crop in the eastern section and it reduced the set considerably. The western crop was not damaged as severely as the eastern crop, and prospects are for a crop larger than last year. The weather during May and June was favorable for the development of the crop. The eastern Oregon crop will be small but larger than the very short crop of 1950. The light crop is the result of tree injury from the 1949-50 freeze and the April freeze this year. Picking of Italian prunes for the fresh market should start about August 7. The western Oregon crop is very spotted. The freeze of April 21 caused considerable damage to some lowland orchards but many upland orchards have good crops. Present indications point to a crop of good quality. Harvest will start in late August.

SOUR CHERRIES: The forecast for sour cherries of 162,220 tons is a record crop -- 1 percent above the 1950 crop, the previous record production. In 1949, production was 112,530 tons, while the 10-year average is 94,860 tons. Sour cherries improved during the month of June and the present estimate is about 7,000 tons above June 1 indications. New York and Pennsylvania are expecting record crops. The Michigan crop is down slightly from a year ago. The crops in the Western States except Montana are larger than a year ago.

The New York crop sized rapidly during the month. Picking has started on early varieties. Harvest will be in full swing about mid-July in the Hudson Valley and around July 20 in the Lake Ontario area. The Pennsylvania crop made rapid development during June. Harvest in the Adams County area began around July 1 and in Erie County is expected to begin around July 11. The Ohio prospects remain good

though the indicated production is below last year. The Michigan sour cherry crop progressed well during June. Harvest will be active from mid-July to August 1, or a little later than average. While prospects in Wisconsin are somewhat spotted, the crop appears to be about the same size as last year. Weather conditions in Wisconsin have been favorable for sizing. Except for Montana and Oregon, conditions in the West have been favorable for the development of the crop. The freezes in late May and early June damaged thecrop in Montana. Prospects in Oregon declined slightly during June.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production is estimated at 68,730 tons--16 percent less than last year and 24 percent less than average. The California crop turned out less than indicated earlier in the season and is now estimated at 22,200 tons (9,800 tons of Royal Anns and 12,400 tons of other varieties). Last year the crop was 31,000 tons and the average is 27,650 tons. In Washington, the short crop improved during June and is now estimated at 13,500 tons--23 percent less than last year and only one-half of average. Many cherries were split because of heavy rains the first week in June and as a result cullage is heavy. Some Washington orchards probably will be left unharvested because of the light set of fruit. Harvest has been under way since mid-June and will extend until about mid-July. The Oregon crop also improved during June and is now placed at 15,100 tons--13 percent less than last year and 29 percent less than average. Sweet cherries were moving in volume on July 1 and will continue until about mid-July. The Idaho crop, at 2,760 tons, is more than twice the short production last year and 6 percent above average. Briners are taking about the usual proportion of the Idaho crop despite high prices. The Utah crop is estimated at 3,100 tons--over eight times the near failure last year but 11 percent less than average. Prospects in all eastern States are above average. New York production is estimated at 4,200 tons--5 percent less than last year. Harvest was in full swing in the Hudson Valley on July 1. Michigan sweet cherries are estimated at 5,000 tons--two-thirds of last year but one-third above average.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The outlook for figs in California is favorable. A condition of 84 was reported as of July 1, 12 points above a year ago but the same as average. The caprification (pollination) of Calimyrnas has been very satisfactory. There should be relatively good production of all varieties except the first crop of Black Missions. The first crop of Black Missions has been on the market as fresh fruit during most of June.

A good production of olives is indicated this year. The condition of 72 percent on July 1 compares with 55 reported a year ago and 57, the 10-year July 1 average condition. Fruit in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys is well spaced on the trees and good sizes are in prospect.

APRICOTS: The forecast, at 170,300 tons, is down slightly from a month ago. The crop this year is much below the 215,100 tons produced in 1950 and 50,000 tons below average. The California crop, placed at 159,000 tons, shows no change from a month ago. Harvest continues in the earlier localities but in the large producing area of the Santa Clara Valley, harvest is late on account of a cool June. The 1951 Washington crop is forecast at 5,300 tons, about three times the small crop of 1950 but only one-fourth of average. The crop is very spotted, with a large percentage of the trees showing a complete failure. Fruit in Washington is developing nicely and harvest of early crops has been completed. Fruit this season is of good size because of the light set. In Utah, the Washington County crop started to move during June. The quality was good. The crop in other sections of the State is sizing nicely but the set is thin. The crop will move generally about a week later than usual. Production in Utah is now indicated at 6,000 tons compared with the near failure last year of 400 tons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California almonds are forecast at 42,100 tons--15 percent above last year and 65 percent above average. Early varieties in a few localities were hurt by spring frosts, but trees in most areas carry a heavy set of nuts. California and Oregon walnuts are forecast at 70,700 tons--10 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. California growing conditions have been favorable to date, and in most localities the crop has developed without much hot weather. Oregon trees have overcome much of the damage caused by freezes in the winter of 1949-50. The Oregon crop this year has developed very unevenly. Walnuts on many trees are of two distinct stages--some are quite large from the first bloom and there are many small walnuts of a delayed growth. The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 8,360 tons--a fourth more than last year and a fourth more than average. Frosts in late April reduced the crop, especially in lowland orchards.

TUNG NUTS: The 1951 production of tung nuts is forecast at 59,400 tons, 68 percent above the 1950 revised production of 35,300 tons but 32 percent below the 1949 production of 87,900 tons. The freezes in late November and mid-March reduced the 1951 crop.

Prospects for tung nuts are excellent in Florida except in groves located in the extreme western part of the State. A few trees in this area were killed by the November freeze but for the most part no serious tree losses were reported. In Alabama, the hard freeze in November reduced the 1951 crop. Some trees were completely killed but the greatest damage was to fruit buds. Some further frost damage occurred in early April during blooming time. The Mississippi crop will be short, though about double the small 1950 crop. The crop was damaged by the March 1951 cold spell. In southwest Mississippi, the 1951 crop will be about the same size as the small crop of a year ago. The loss was less severe east of the Pearl River and in this area the crop will be fair. The Louisiana crop will be very short. The forecast for 1951 is about 40 percent of the 1950 crop and about 10 percent of the 1949 crop. The cold weather in March practically wiped out the 1951 tung nut crop in this State.

POTATOES: The downward trend in potato acreage continued at an accelerated rate this year, but yield prospects are generally excellent. The crop of 356,043,000 bushels, indicated by condition of the growing crop and harvestings to date, will be adequate to meet national requirements even though it is much smaller than the unusually large crops of most recent years. This year's prospective crop is smaller than the production for any year since 1941. A crop of 439,500,000 bushels was harvested in 1950, and the 1940-49 average production was 410,203,000 bushels. Government purchases from the 1950 crop amounted to about 100 million bushels, leaving about 340 million bushels for consumption through regular channels.

Growers reduced plantings 18 percent this year, or a little more than indicated by their intentions-to-plant reports. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 1,509,000 acres, or the smallest since 1871. Potatoes were harvested from 1,847,000 acres in 1950 and the 1940-49 average is 2,564,000 acres. Growers have reduced acreage in all States except Alabama, Delaware and on Long Island, New York. The sharpest reductions were made in the surplus late States in the central part of the country, and in the commercial early crop in California, North Carolina and New Jersey. For the first time since 1942, there is no mandatory price support program for potatoes. The sharp curtailment in acreage reflects in part an attempt by growers to get production in line with market requirements. A tightening up of the farm labor supply has also contributed to the reduction in acreage this year.

Yields on the commercial early acreage dug to date have generally been very good. The winter and spring deals in Florida, and the spring crops in Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina produced excellent yields of good quality potatoes. Although early-dug fields in California produced some light yields, later plantings have turned out excellent yields. The late crop was generally planted under favorable conditions and yields should be about in line with the record-high yields of 1950 if average conditions prevail until the completion of harvest. The indicated national yield of 236 bushels per acre is only 2 bushels smaller than the record-high yield produced in 1950.

For the 29 late States, a crop of 279,181,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 condition. This production is 19 percent smaller than the 342,986,000 bushels harvested last year and 12 percent below average.

Acreage was reduced 16 percent in the 3 eastern surplus late group of States--Maine, New York and Pennsylvania--even though there is a 2 percent increase on Long Island. In each of these States, July 1 condition is even higher than a year ago, when record-high yields were obtained. Most of the Aroostook County, Maine acreage was planted a little earlier than usual and under favorable conditions. Late in June, stands and crop growth were excellent in this important producing area. The increased plantings on Long Island are in Suffolk County. Very little irrigation has been necessary as rainfall in this area has been almost ideally distributed. Digging of Cobblers was getting started the first week of July and should become general the second week of the month. In Pennsylvania, stands are generally good and plants have made excellent vine growth. Rain has hampered cultivation and spraying in the Potter area of this State.

Acreage has been reduced rather sharply in each of the five New England States in the other late group. Reductions range from 28 percent in Massachusetts to 21 percent in Vermont. Yields in these States are expected to be about in line with the record-high yields that were dug last year.

Acreage has been reduced sharply in each of the 5 surplus late States of the central part of the country with the cut in acreage ranging from 18 percent in South Dakota to 25 percent in Michigan and North Dakota. In these States--Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota--the 310,000 acres for harvest are less than one-half the 1940-49 average. The Michigan crop was planted under generally favorable conditions. While it was a little dry during May in the major potato counties in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, rains in early June put soils in good condition. On July 1, condition of the Michigan crop was excellent. It has been a little wet in Wisconsin, but potatoes are making very good growth. On July 1, the Minnesota crop in the Red River Valley was much more advanced than a year ago, when a record-high yield was realized. The current wet season in the southern part of this State should have little effect on potatoes as most of this acreage is noncommercial and comprises only a small part of the State total. In North Dakota, there has been an adequate supply of subsoil moisture. Stands are even and as June ended the crop was much further advanced than a year earlier when planting was delayed by spring rains. Moisture supplies have been ample in South Dakota but the crop needs higher temperatures and more sunshine.

An 18 percent reduction in the acreage for harvest is indicated for the surplus late States of the West with reductions ranging from 8 percent in Oregon to

26 percent in Utah. Growers in Idaho, Colorado and Oregon have planted a little more acreage than indicated by their intentions-to-plant reports. Prospects for the early crop in Nebraska are very favorable and harvest should begin during the third week of July. In the Platte Valley, there has been some hail damage and some acreage has been flooded. Part of the commercial acreage in Montana was killed back by frost in late May and early June but plants were small and should recover. Frost damage to the Idaho crop in early June is not expected to be serious. Development of the crop in this important State is about normal. Movement of Idaho's early crop began the first week of July. Planting of the Wyoming crop was completed by mid-June. Moisture supplies are good in the commercial dryland areas of this State and water supplies are adequate for the irrigated crop. Most of the acreage reduction in Colorado is outside the two principal potato counties--Weld and Rio Grande. In Weld County, there is some increase in early acreage but late plantings have been reduced. Yield prospects in northern Colorado, especially those for the early crop, are very good. However, in the San Luis Valley irrigation water is short. Even though potatoes were planted on some new land brought under irrigation in Washington this year, the State's acreage was reduced sharply. Conditions have been very favorable for development of the crop in most of this State. In Oregon, acreage has been increased in the early area of Malheur and Baker Counties, almost maintained in central Oregon but reduced sharply in the Klamath Basin. Digging of the early crop in Malheur County began the first week of July and yield prospects are excellent. The weather has been almost ideal for the late crop in central Oregon and the Klamath Basin. Harvest of the late crop in California should begin the latter part of July in the Delta and at Santa Maria and Saugus. Reduced plantings of the acreage for winter harvest in the San Joaquin Valley, where the acreage has been shifted to cotton, account for much of the reduction in the California late acreage.

For the 8 intermediate States, a crop of 26,429,000 bushels is expected from an estimated 148,000 acres. This year's crop is a little more than four-fifths of the 1950 production which was an average crop. In Delaware, acreage was increased in the commercial area of Kent County. Growers in each of the other intermediate States reduced acreage this year, with reductions ranging from 2 percent in Kansas to 25 percent in New Jersey. Yields from diggings to date have been very good. Some commercial acreage was flooded out in the Kaw Valley of Kansas and slightly more than one-third of the commercial acreage in the Orrick district of Missouri has been lost.

Production of 50,433,000 bushels estimated for the early potato States is almost one-fourth smaller than the 1950 crop and 15 percent below average. Acreage was reduced in each of the early States except Alabama, where there was an expansion of almost one-fifth in the commercial early acreage. The greatest reduction in acreage was in California were growers shifted some potato acreage to cotton. In Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma the season was late and yield prospects were further reduced by dry weather during the growing season. Yields from the greatly reduced winter and early spring acreage in the Texas Lower Valley were very disappointing.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes is expected to be the smallest in about two-thirds of a century. The crop of 39,854,000 bushels indicated by July 1 condition is 32 percent smaller than the 1950 crop and 35 percent below average. Reduced plantings account for the drastically curtailed production.

Dry weather interfered with transplanting, and growers reduced acreage even more drastically than indicated by their intentions-to-plant reports. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 398,000 acres--the smallest in over three-quarters of a century.

Last year, growers harvested 563,000 acres and the 1940-49 average was 666,000 acres. Only in Virginia and the minor producing States of Indiana, Delaware and Oklahoma has last year's acreage been maintained. For the remaining sweetpotato States, reductions ranging from 6 percent in Maryland to 50 percent in Texas are indicated. In Louisiana and Tennessee, acreage was reduced about two-fifths, while North Carolina growers decreased plantings almost one-third. In Illinois, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and California the reduction from last year is about one-fourth.

In addition to dry weather in many parts of the South this spring, several other factors are responsible for the sharp cut in the acreage of this crop. Many parts of the South experienced a late season and were behind with their farming operations when dry weather set in. Recent sweetpotato prices have been low in relation to prices received for cotton lint, cotton seed and tobacco. With acreage restrictions removed from cotton and with tobacco acreage allotments generally increased, some sweetpotato acreage has been shifted to these and other alternate cash crops. Hand labor requirements for sweetpotatoes are very large and the anticipation of a tighter farm labor situation caused many growers to reduce, or discontinue, their sweetpotato acreage. An outbreak of sweetpotato weevil, which resulted in the quarantine of considerable acreage in east Texas, contributed to the unusually heavy acreage reduction in that State.

Yield prospects are generally above average but slightly lower than last year. In some States, dry weather caused the crop to be transplanted a little later than usual. By the end of June, the drought had been broken and moisture supplies were adequate in practically all sweetpotato producing areas.

POPCORN: Growers in 11 commercial popcorn producing States planted 147,800 acres of popcorn this year, or 6 percent more than either the 139,300 acres planted last year or the 10-year average of 138,810 acres. The planted acreage this year is the largest since the 1948 crop. In general, the central Corn Belt States planted considerably less popcorn than last year, except in Illinois where the acreage is about 10 percent larger. In the southern and western producing States, material increases in acreage are indicated, except in Texas where a 17 percent decrease is reported. The increase in the southern producing areas should provide larger supplies early in the season than were available at that time last year.

Oklahoma has a larger planted acreage than any other State this year with 26,000 acres. Close behind is Illinois, with 23,300 acres planted compared with 21,200 last year. In Illinois, the season was generally favorable for planting, except in the Gallatin County area where heavy rains necessitated some replanting. Most of the acreage had been planted in Illinois by June 1 but growth has been retarded somewhat by cool weather. Ohio planted 11,000 acres this year, or about 8 percent less than the 12,000 acres planted last year. Indications are that much of the 1950 acreage that was broken down and damaged by the November snow last year was finally harvested, although some losses occurred. Indiana has a 15 percent reduction in acreage this year, having planted 15,900 acres compared with 18,700 acres last year. Iowa planted only 20,000 acres this year or nearly one-fourth less than last year. The estimate of the acreage planted and harvested in Iowa in 1950 has been revised from 30,000 to 26,000 acres, based on final results of the 1950 State farm census. There was practically no abandonment.

Material increases occurred in the 1951 planted acreage in Nebraska and Kansas. In Kentucky and Oklahoma, planted acreages this year are 59 and 86 percent, respectively, above those of last year. The early planted corn in Kentucky is in

excellent condition and most of it has been "laid by"; however, a dry spell during May hurt some late planted corn. Indications are that more than the usual proportion of the acreage in Kentucky is under contract this year. Most of the acreage in Oklahoma, another early producing State, is being grown under contract. The crop there came up to a good stand, but some damage from excessive rains and floods occurred.

Loss of the planted acreage for the United States as a whole is expected to be a little more than last year, but considerably less than average. The crop is still subject to many hazards but growing conditions in most areas have been generally good so far. Present indications are that 145,400 acres will be harvested this year, or about 6 percent more than was harvested last year and about 10 percent more than average.

While no production estimate for popcorn is made until December, if yields per acre, by States, equivalent to the 1945-1949 average are realized, production this year would be approximately 221 million pounds of ear corn.

SUGAR BEETS: The planted acreage of sugar beets, estimated at 770,000 acres, is 24 percent below the near record 1,013,000 acres planted in 1950 and 7 percent less than the 1940-49 average. Total plantings are the smallest since 1944. The acreage planted has been sharply reduced in all major States because of the unfavorable outlook for sugar beet labor and competition from other more profitable crops. The most drastic decline is in the Lake States of Ohio and Michigan, where seedings declined 47 percent and 45 percent, respectively. In the leading Western States, plantings are down 32 percent in California, 25 percent in Idaho and 13 percent in Colorado. The total acreage actually planted was well below that indicated by farmers' intentions in March.

A total of 716,000 acres is estimated for harvest this year compared with 926,000 acres in 1950 and the average of 750,000 acres. Prospective abandonment is somewhat less than average. Some stands lost by frost and heavy rains at planting time necessitated some replanting but caused little actual abandonment. The crop is now making good progress.

The indicated production of sugar beets of 9,970,000 tons is 26 percent below last year's record crop of 13,497,000 tons but about equal to the 1940-49 average of 9,880,000 tons. The reduction from last year results from less acreage for harvest in all producing States. Sugar beets are progressing well and yield prospects are good in all States. Harvesting of fall planted beets is about completed in California.

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP: The sharp downward trend in acreage of sugarcane for sirup continues, with an indicated 46,000 acres for harvest this year. This compares with 62,000 acres harvested last year, the 10-year average of 108,000 acres, and marks the fourth successive year in which the acreage established a new low record. This crop is declining in all major producing areas, primarily because of low prices and its decreasing importance as a home-grown subsistance crop.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 335,000 acres, compared with 336,000 acres last year and the 10-year average of 306,000 acres. The acreage for sugar in Louisiana is down from 276,000 acres last year to 273,000 acres this year, while the acreage for Florida is up from 37,400 acres last year to 38,500 acres this year.

Conditions as of July 1 indicate a prospective cane production for sugar and seed of 6,243,000 tons, compared with 6,932,000 tons last year. In Louisiana cane

growth has been very slow due to dry weather, but conditions for cultivation have been the best in years. The drought has shown its effects but late June and early July rains have been very beneficial. The Florida crop is in good condition and moisture supplies have been adequate for maximum growth.

SORGO SIRUP: It is estimated that 87,000 acres of sorghum will be harvested for sirup this year. This is 14 percent below the 101,000 acres harvested last year and is the smallest acreage for sirup of record beginning in 1909. A majority of the South Atlantic and South Central States showed decreases compared with 1950.

TOBACCO: Production of all tobacco is forecast at 2,303 million pounds for 1951. This is 13 percent above the 1950 crop of 2,032 million pounds and compares with the 1940-49 average of 1,787 million pounds. Substantial increases in the prospective production of the flue-cured and burley crops are primarily responsible for the increase in total production. Also, the forecast for fire-cured and dark air-cured production is slightly higher than last year's crops.

This year's flue-cured crop, forecast at a record of 1,430 million pounds, is 14 percent above the 1,257 million pounds harvested last year and 41 percent above the 10-year average of 1,015 million pounds. For the most part, conditions were rather dry and cool in the flue-cured Belt during the transplanting and early growing season, resulting in an abnormal amount of resetting and uneven growth. However, plant supplies were generally adequate and full stands were secured. Favorable weather since early June has been conducive to rapid growth and good leaf development.

Fire-cured production is estimated at 61 million pounds, compared with 57 million pounds last year and the 10-year average of 78 million pounds.

The outlook for light air-cured tobacco is 640 million pounds--595 million pounds of burley and 45 million pounds of Type 32 (Southern Maryland). This is 19 percent above the 538 million pounds of light air-cured produced last year. Generally, the burley crop got off to a good start and has made rapid progress. In many of the major producing areas, rains have been somewhat too frequent for proper cultivation and optimum root and leaf development.

A dark air-cured crop of 33 million pounds is in prospect. This compares with the 1950 crop of 29 million pounds.

Prospective production of the cigar tobaccos is 139 million pounds, a drop of 8 percent from the 1950 crop of 151 million pounds. Cigar filler production at 67 million pounds and cigar binder at 57 million pounds are 6 and 12 percent, respectively, below last year. Cigar wrapper production remains about the same as the 15 million pounds produced in 1950. The season thus far in the heavier producing cigar tobacco areas has been favorable. The crop was set early and has progressed well except in some areas of Ohio and Pennsylvania where excess rains delayed the crop.

The indicated acreage of all tobacco this year totals 1,785,300 acres and is 11.3 percent above the 1,603,800 acres harvested in 1950. Increased allotments for flue-cured and burley types account principally for the higher total acreage. However, the increase is partially offset by declines in the acreages of fire-cured, dark air-cured, cigar filler, and cigar binder types.

The acreage of flue-cured tobacco at 1,098,300 acres is 15 percent above last year's 958,400 acres harvested. Fire-cured acreage for 1951 is now estimated at

51,500 acres, or about 2 percent below that of 1950. For light air-cured, the estimate of 514,500 acres for harvest this season is composed of 463,500 acres of burley, which is 13 percent above last year, and 51,000 acres of Type 32, Southern Maryland, which is only 2 percent above a year ago. An aggregate total of dark air-cured types, estimated at 28,400 acres, is about 1 percent less than harvested last year. Cigar filler and cigar binder types are down 9 and 14 percent, respectively, from 1950 while cigar wrapper types remain unchanged.

HAY: This year's hay crop may total between 112 and 113 million tons. This would be at least 4 million tons more than the previous record crop of 108½ million tons made in 1945. About 76½ million acres of hay land will be used to produce the 1951 crop. This is a large acreage, but it has been exceeded several times in the last 10 years.

West of the Rocky Mountains the acreage of hay for harvest in 1951 generally is a little less than in 1950. Also, moderate decreases from last year's acreages have been made in Montana, North Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Increases over 1950 hay acreage are indicated in nearly all Eastern and Southeastern States, and in most of the Great Plains, including Colorado and Wyoming. The increase in alfalfa hay acreage this year in three States (Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa) is more than the net increase of all hay in the United States. Changes in all hay elsewhere are largely offsetting.

Probable all hay production is larger than in 1950 in nearly all of the North Central States and the Eastern dairy States, but is a little less than last year in the far West and also in the most of the Cotton Belt where May weather was too dry. There has been more complaint than usual about rain damage and spoilage in the Corn Belt and the Eastern dairy States.

It is probable that 19,694,000 acres of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures that growers classify as alfalfa will be harvested for hay this year. This would be 1,386,000 acres more than last year and 4,390,000 acres more than the 10-year average. A great many fields of "alfalfa," especially east of the Mississippi River, now are mixed with various grasses and other legumes. Alfalfa hay acreage has been increased since last year in most of the important northern States. In Idaho, California, and drier parts of the Southwest and South, alfalfa hay acreage is less than in 1950.

The indicated production of alfalfa hay is 45,614,000 tons, which breaks the previous records by 4½ million tons. In the very important East-north Central States and in the Northeastern States the heavy rank growth this year has been very difficult to cure properly and some has spoiled in the windrows. Many farmers in these States are using the first cutting of alfalfa mixtures for "grass silage". Alfalfa hay production this year is larger than in 1950 in most of the more important States except California, Idaho, and Montana. Sixty percent of the United States total is in the 11 North Central States.

The acreage of clover-timothy hay for harvest this year is 21,327,000 acres. There are only small changes from 1950 in most of the important States, but some reduction has occurred in the Central Corn Belt where insects and diseases have been troublesome. Like alfalfa, a great deal of "clover-timothy" hay is not red or alsike clover and timothy, as it used to be, but is mixed with other sown hay plants such as orchard grass, fescue, ryegrass, sweetclover, ladino clover, etc.

Indicated clover-timothy hay production is 31,397,000 tons--a fairly large, but not record breaking crop. This year's crop is expected to be less than in 1950 in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and in some other States. However, there may be some good "stubble cuttings" in parts of the Corn Belt.

The 6,614,000 acres of lespedeza intended for harvest for hay in 1951 is a little more than was harvested last year. Some decrease in acreage is anticipated in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, but much depends on how other earlier maturing kinds of hay turn out. Present prospects are for a crop of about 7,293,000 tons compared with 7,598,000 tons in 1950.

The expected acreage of wild hay is less than in 1950 in the major States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, which lowers the United States acreage to a trifle less than a year ago. There has been good growing weather in some of the major wild hay States and probable production is more than 13 million tons.

PASTURES: Farm pastures on July 1 were furnishing livestock an unusual abundance of green feed, with condition averaging 90 percent of normal, the third best for July 1 in 24 years. Generally, pastures were in good to excellent condition in the Northern and Central section of the country extending from the Atlantic Seaboard States westward to the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington. Pasture feed in the Southern Coastal States from North Carolina to Texas was variable, with considerable areas of very poor feed. The Southwestern area, extending from Texas through Southern California, reported very poor range and pasture feed on July 1, with severe drought conditions in New Mexico.

Favorable temperatures and plenty of moisture during June further developed pasture feed in the North Central States, resulting in one of the most favorable conditions for that area on record. Pasture conditions on July 1 averaged 96 percent of normal in the East North Central States and 98 percent in the West North Central States--both being the highest July 1 condition average in the last thirty-one years. Pasture condition in Wisconsin and Iowa averaged 100 and 101 percent of normal, respectively, the first time since 1919, that pastures have been 100 percent of normal or better in those States. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, pasture conditions were 12 points or more above July 1 a year ago and 10 points or more above average. North Dakota was the only State of the North Central group where pastures were below last year or average. In most North Central States, pastures made rank growth during June, providing an abundance of reserve green feed on July 1, and ample soil moisture indicates very favorable prospects for July grazing.

Pastures were providing excellent grazing in all Atlantic Coast States from Virginia north, as favorable moisture supplies and good growing weather spurred growth of grass and other pasture crops. July 1 pasture conditions in the New England States were generally well above average and July 1 a year ago. As a result of timely June rains, New Jersey pasture condition was 13 points above a year ago and 10 points above average. New York and Pennsylvania livestock were obtaining a high percentage of their feed from excellent pastures generally over the State, as were those in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. In the South Atlantic States from North Carolina south, rain during June improved pastures but did not entirely overcome May setbacks from lack of moisture. Pasture feed on July 1 was above average in North Carolina and Florida but well below average in South Carolina and Georgia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In the South Central Section of the country, pastures on July 1 were improved from a month earlier but were well below July 1 a year ago in all States, except Oklahoma. Oklahoma range and pasture feed, after a slow spring start, made excellent growth and the July 1, 1951 pasture condition, at 92 percent, was 6 points above average for that date and 11 points above the previous July. Pasture feed conditions in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas were also above average on July 1. Texas range and pasture feed supplies were favorable, in the North and Northwest Sections, while in other areas of the State, forage while adequate was hurt by hot, dry weather. July 1 pasture condition in Louisiana at 61 percent equalled the fourth lowest July 1 condition in over eighty years of record.

Range and pasture feed showed little improvement during June in the Western States as a whole, with forage conditions varying considerably within the States. Pasture conditions in all States excepting California were below average for July 1. All Western States needed rain to improve immediate pasture and range feed prospects, as well as the outlook for Fall feed. June rains improved ranges and pasture feed in the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. Nevada ranges and pastures generally offered good feed, particularly in the Northern part of the State. Forage feed conditions were very spotty in Utah. Ranges and pastures in New Mexico and Arizona were very short, due to the extended drought. Idaho range and pasture feed conditions have held up well in spite of the continued warm, dry weather, with high range feed very good. In Oregon and Washington ranges and pastures East of the Cascade Mountains have provided about the normal amount of feed for the season, while pastures West of the Cascades have deteriorated badly due to the lack of rain. California weather has been generally favorable for pasture and range feed growth, with late ranges retarded somewhat by cool weather.

MILK PRODUCTION: The production of milk on United States farms in June totaled 12.6 billion pounds, a trifle above last year's June ouput and the fourth highest for the month on record. The timing of the seasonal peak of milk production in early June appears to have been about normal this year with somewhat early peaks in eastern milk sheds offsetting slightly delayed seasonal peaks in many Midwestern areas. Good pasture feeds in the more important milk producing sections together with cool June temperatures favored a high level of milk production per cow. In terms of amount of milk per capita, June production this year averaged 2.72 pounds per day, the smallest for June in more than 20 years of records.

In the first six months of 1951 milk production on farms totaled 61.9 billion pounds, about three-quarters of a billion pounds less than in the same period of 1950. In the first half of 1951, milk production was equivalent to an annual rate of 119.5 billion pounds. June production was equivalent to an annual rate of about 119 billion pounds.

In herds kept by crop reporters, milk production per cow on July 1 averaged 20.07 pounds per day, a record high for the date. The seasonal decline from June 1 was about average, but somewhat more than took place last year. In all regions except the South Central, milk production per cow set a new high record for July 1. Increases over the 1940-49 average production per cow for the date ranged from 13 percent in the North Central States where pasture feed was unusually good, to 3 percent in the South Central region where pastures were only fair. Compared with July 1 a year ago, production per cow in the South Central States was down 1½ percent, but in other regions it was higher, ranging from fractionally up in the West North Central States to a 5 percent increase in the East North Central region. The percentage of milk cows reported in production on July 1 in crop reporters herds averaged 76.6 percent. This was the lowest for the date in five years but was about average for the 1940-49 period. The percentage of milk cows in production declined slightly from June 1 this year as compared with a usual seasonal increase during the month. In the Southern regions the percentages of cows milked was well below average, but in most other regions it was near or slightly above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Among individual States, June milk production this year set a new high record in 7 of the 29 States for which monthly estimates are currently available. These were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In Kentucky the previous June high set in 1949 was equaled, and in several other States this June's production has been exceeded only once or twice. On the other hand, in a number of central and western States where milk cow numbers have been reduced in recent years June milk production was at a comparatively low level. In Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Montana the June output was the smallest recorded over a period of about two decades. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in milk production with a June output totaling 1,797 million pounds. Minnesota was next with 890 million pounds, followed in order by Iowa with 610 million pounds, Ohio with 599 million pounds and Michigan with 596 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

| State | June average 1940-49 | June 1950 | May 1951 | June 1951 | State | June average 1940-49 | June 1950 | May 1951 | June 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million pounds | | | | | Million pounds | | | |
| N.J. | 95 | 102 | 113 | 105 | S.C. | 54 | 57 | 56 | 58 |
| Pa. | 504 | 553 | 591 | 560 | Ky. | 226 | 249 | 236 | 253 |
| Ohio | 538 | 572 | 587 | 599 | Tenn. | 220 | 242 | 240 | 238 |
| Ind. | 357 | 351 | 353 | 365 | Ala. | 126 | 130 | 130 | 131 |
| Ill. | 554 | 520 | 530 | 541 | Miss. | 140 | 138 | 148 | 146 |
| Mich. | 570 | 596 | 602 | 596 | Okla. | 267 | 220 | 223 | 211 |
| Wis. | 1,688 | 1,704 | 1,800 | 1,797 | Tex. | 424 | 392 | 383 | 390 |
| Minn. | 946 | 904 | 874 | 890 | Mont. | 80 | 66 | 57 | 63 |
| Iowa | 716 | 631 | 598 | 610 | Idaho | 137 | 127 | 124 | 123 |
| Mo. | 417 | 468 | 449 | 484 | Utah | 66 | 69 | 68 | 68 |
| N.Dak. | 269 | 229 | 198 | 226 | Wash. | 223 | 208 | 212 | 203 |
| S.Dak. | 209 | 171 | 160 | 173 | Oreg. | 156 | 146 | 144 | 142 |
| Nebr. | 298 | 240 | 232 | 239 | Calif. | 516 | 561 | 584 | 556 |
| Kans. | 312 | 288 | 290 | 289 | Other States | 1,976 | 2,243 | 1,510 | 2,132 |
| Va. | 171 | 204 | 202 | 207 | | | | | |
| N.C. | 137 | 157 | 162 | 158 | U.S. | 12,392 | 12,538 | 11,856 | 12,553 |

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,270,000,000 eggs in June -- 1 percent more than in June last year and 7 percent more than the 1940-49 average. Egg production was 3 percent above last year in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 1 percent above in the South Atlantic States. There was no change in the West North Central, while production in the South Central and the West decreased 1 and 3 percent, respectively. Egg production during the first of this year was 1 percent smaller than in 1950.

Rate of egg production in June reached 16.5 eggs per layer, the highest for the month on record. This compares with 16.2 last year and the average of 15.4 eggs. The rate reached record high levels in all areas of the country except the West, where the rate was about equal to the record high of last year. Increases in the rate above last year were 4 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Atlantic States. Rate per layer on hand during the first half of this year was 95.1 eggs, compared with 94.2 last year and the average of 87.3 eggs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The Nation's farm flock averaged 319,287,000 layers in June -- 1 percent less than in June last year, but about equal to the 10-year average for June. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all areas of the country except the North Atlantic, where there was an increase of 1 percent to a new high and the East North Central where there was no change. The decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 5 percent, about the same as last year, compared with the average of 6 percent

Chicks and young chickens on farms July 1 are estimated at 533,831,000--8 percent more than a year ago, but 8 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on July 1 were larger than a year ago in all areas of the country except in the West where there was no change. Increases from a year ago were 17 percent in the North Atlantic, 11 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the South Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

| Year | North Atlantic | E.North Central | W.North Central | South Atlantic | South Central | Western | United States |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Thousands | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 40,092 | 60,315 | 89,938 | 28,937 | 60,963 | 29,134 | 309,378 |
| 1950 | 49,459 | 60,926 | 89,819 | 28,961 | 54,557 | 31,070 | 314,792 |
| 1951 | 49,684 | 61,633 | 88,892 | 28,829 | 52,605 | 30,066 | 311,709 |
| **CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JULY 1** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Thousands | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 69,919 | 121,716 | 186,722 | 56,930 | 104,455 | 42,552 | 582,294 |
| 1950 | 70,163 | 106,486 | 155,836 | 44,119 | 79,479 | 38,403 | 494,486 |
| 1951 | 81,954 | 117,811 | 165,046 | 47,963 | 82,564 | 38,493 | 533,831 |
| **EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Number | | | |
| 1940-49(Av.) | 51.9 | 50.5 | 50.0 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 51.4 | 48.2 |
| 1950 | 53.4 | 53.0 | 53.5 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 53.7 | 50.6 |
| 1951 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 55.3 | 45.6 | 44.9 | 54.4 | 52.3 |

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 44.7 cents per dozen compared with 30.1 cents last year. Egg prices for the last four months have been at a record high level. Egg markets in June were steady to firm. Receipts dropped seasonally. Demand was good and trading active during most of the month. Stocks of eggs in the 35 cities on June 30 were 1.6 million cases as against 2 3/4 million cases a year earlier. Holdings of frozen eggs in the 35 cities on the same date were 106 million pounds. This was 5 million pounds under last year.

Farmers received an average price of 27.3 cents per pound live weight for chickens sold in mid-June compared with 28.9 cents in May. This was 5.2 cents above last year's June price. Live chicken markets were irregular during June. Supplies of most classes were ample to excessive. Dressed poultry was generally weaker and prices declined, especially on heavyweight chickens.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 35.8 cents compared with 28.8 cents a year earlier. Turkey market prices held about steady. Supplies were fully ample for the light demand. Breeder hens were slow to clear. U. S. storage holdings on May 31 were 48 million pounds compared to 77 million pounds last year.

The mid-June cost of feed for a United States farm poultry ration was $3.95 per 100 pounds compared with $3.61 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-51

| Year | Corn, all | Oats | Barley | Sorghums (including sirup) | Wheat | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Winter | Spring | All |
| | Thousand acres | | | | | | |
| 1929 | 97,805 | 38,153 | 13,564 | 8,378 | 41,241 | 22,151 | 63,392 |
| 1930 | 101,465 | 39,847 | 12,629 | 8,862 | 41,111 | 21,526 | 62,637 |
| 1931 | 106,866 | 40,193 | 11,181 | 10,281 | 43,488 | 14,216 | 57,704 |
| 1932 | 110,577 | 41,700 | 13,206 | 11,158 | 36,101 | 21,750 | 57,851 |
| 1933 | 105,918 | 36,528 | 9,641 | 11,788 | 30,348 | 19,076 | 49,424 |
| 1934 | 92,193 | 29,455 | 6,577 | 11,724 | 34,683 | 8,664 | 43,347 |
| 1935 | 95,974 | 40,109 | 12,436 | 14,620 | 33,602 | 17,703 | 51,305 |
| 1936 | 93,154 | 33,654 | 8,329 | 10,762 | 37,944 | 11,181 | 49,125 |
| 1937 | 93,930 | 35,542 | 9,969 | 11,741 | 47,075 | 17,094 | 64,169 |
| 1938 | 92,160 | 36,042 | 10,610 | 14,272 | 49,567 | 19,630 | 69,197 |
| 1939 | 88,279 | 33,460 | 12,739 | 15,679 | 37,681 | 14,988 | 52,669 |
| 1940 | 86,429 | 35,431 | 13,525 | 19,370 | 36,095 | 17,178 | 53,273 |
| 1941 | 85,357 | 38,161 | 14,276 | 17,905 | 39,778 | 16,157 | 55,935 |
| 1942 | 87,367 | 38,197 | 16,958 | 15,004 | 36,020 | 13,753 | 49,773 |
| 1943 | 92,060 | 38,914 | 14,900 | 16,413 | 34,563 | 16,792 | 51,355 |
| 1944 | 94,014 | 39,672 | 12,301 | 18,038 | 41,125 | 18,624 | 59,749 |
| 1945 | 88,079 | 41,933 | 10,465 | 14,751 | 46,989 | 18,131 | 65,120 |
| 1946 | 88,489 | 43,205 | 10,411 | 13,834 | 48,350 | 18,725 | 67,075 |
| 1947 | 83,932 | 38,451 | 11,014 | 11,330 | 54,835 | 19,554 | 74,389 |
| 1948 | 86,067 | 40,198 | 11,987 | 13,176 | 53,515 | 19,502 | 73,017 |
| 1949 | 87,029 | 40,440 | 9,857 | 11,489 | 55,129 | 21,430 | 76,559 |
| 1950 | 83,302 | 42,027 | 11,191 | 15,935 | 43,816 | 17,925 | 61,741 |
| 1951 1/ | 84,575 | 37,851 | 9,793 | 15,303 | 40,893 | 21,683 | 62,576 |

| Year | Rye | Rice | Flaxseed | Cotton | All hay | Tobacco |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | | | |
| 1929 | 3,138 | 860 | 3,049 | 43,232 | 69,531 | 1,980.0 |
| 1930 | 3,646 | 966 | 3,780 | 42,444 | 67,947 | 2,124.2 |
| 1931 | 3,159 | 965 | 2,431 | 38,704 | 68,160 | 1,988.1 |
| 1932 | 3,350 | 874 | 1,988 | 35,891 | 70,412 | 1,404.6 |
| 1933 | 2,405 | 798 | 1,341 | 29,383 | 68,439 | 1,739.4 |
| 1934 | 1,921 | 812 | 1,002 | 26,866 | 65,387 | 1,273.1 |
| 1935 | 4,066 | 817 | 2,126 | 27,509 | 68,550 | 1,439.1 |
| 1936 | 2,694 | 981 | 1,125 | 29,755 | 67,732 | 1,440.9 |
| 1937 | 3,825 | 1,099 | 927 | 33,623 | 66,001 | 1,752.8 |
| 1938 | 4,087 | 1,076 | 905 | 24,248 | 68,175 | 1,600.7 |
| 1939 | 3,822 | 1,045 | 2,171 | 23,805 | 69,243 | 1,999.7 |
| 1940 | 3,204 | 1,069 | 3,182 | 23,861 | 73,058 | 1,410.2 |
| 1941 | 3,573 | 1,214 | 3,266 | 22,236 | 73,136 | 1,306.5 |
| 1942 | 3,792 | 1,457 | 4,408 | 22,602 | 74,827 | 1,377.3 |
| 1943 | 2,652 | 1,472 | 5,691 | 21,610 | 77,004 | 1,458.0 |
| 1944 | 2,132 | 1,480 | 2,610 | 19,651 | 77,541 | 1,751.1 |
| 1945 | 1,856 | 1,494 | 3,785 | 17,083 | 77,017 | 1,822.5 |
| 1946 | 1,607 | 1,574 | 2,432 | 17,674 | 74,173 | 1,963.4 |
| 1947 | 2,010 | 1,693 | 4,030 | 21,380 | 75,489 | 1,852.7 |
| 1948 | 2,096 | 1,781 | 4,859 | 22,921 | 73,208 | 1,554.6 |
| 1949 | 1,560 | 1,840 | 4,924 | 27,230 | 72,995 | 1,631.0 |
| 1950 | 1,822 | 1,608 | 3,893 | 17,828 | 75,741 | 1,603.8 |
| 1951 1/ | 1,828 | 1,944 | 3,696 | ---- | 76,573 | 1,785.3 |

## HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-51 (Continued)

| Year | Beans, dry edible | Peas, dry field | Soybeans grown alone | Soybeans for beans | Cowpeas grown alone | Peanuts grown alone | Sugar beets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Thousand acres | | | | |
| 1929 | 1,845 | 192 | 2,429 | 708 | 1,214 | 1,627 | 688 |
| 1930 | 2,160 | 229 | 3,072 | 1,074 | 1,357 | 1,433 | 776 |
| 1931 | 1,947 | 241 | 3,835 | 1,141 | 2,095 | 1,773 | 713 |
| 1932 | 1,431 | 219 | 3,704 | 1,001 | 3,023 | 2,042 | 764 |
| 1933 | 1,729 | 258 | 3,537 | 1,044 | 2,487 | 1,717 | 983 |
| 1934 | 1,461 | 277 | 5,764 | 1,556 | 2,713 | 2,015 | 770 |
| 1935 | 1,865 | 320 | 6,966 | 2,915 | 2,342 | 1,972 | 763 |
| 1936 | 1,626 | 236 | 6,127 | 2,359 | 3,373 | 2,127 | 776 |
| 1937 | 1,695 | 227 | 6,332 | 2,586 | 3,648 | 1,967 | 753 |
| 1938 | 1,643 | 165 | 7,318 | 3,035 | 3,296 | 2,236 | 925 |
| 1939 | 1,679 | 169 | 9,565 | 4,315 | 3,168 | 2,563 | 918 |
| 1940 | 1,903 | 247 | 10,487 | 4,807 | 3,357 | 2,599 | 912 |
| 1941 | 2,019 | 291 | 10,068 | 5,889 | 3,770 | 2,451 | 755 |
| 1942 | 1,925 | 493 | 13,696 | 9,894 | 3,382 | 4,329 | 954 |
| 1943 | 2,362 | 795 | 14,191 | 10,397 | 2,223 | 4,775 | 550 |
| 1944 | 1,996 | 719 | 13,118 | 10,232 | 1,560 | 3,831 | 555 |
| 1945 | 1,485 | 518 | 13,007 | 10,661 | 1,477 | 3,844 | 713 |
| 1946 | 1,616 | 498 | 11,662 | 9,806 | 1,215 | 3,917 | 802 |
| 1947 | 1,759 | 520 | 12,956 | 11,212 | 1,138 | 4,112 | 881 |
| 1948 | 1,916 | 292 | 11,843 | 10,430 | 1,117 | 3,920 | 694 |
| 1949 | 1,838 | 334 | 11,628 | 10,156 | 1,194 | 2,882 | 687 |
| 1950 | 1,493 | 219 | 14,704 | 13,291 | 1,089 | 2,748 | 926 |
| 1951 1/ | 1,481 | 281 | 14,485 | 13,102 | 961 | 2,694 | 716 |

| Year | Sorgo for sirup | Sugarcane, all | Potatoes | Sweet-potatoes | 52 crops harvested 2/ | 52 crops planted or grown 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Thousand acres | | | |
| 1929 | 143 | 314.0 | 3,030.2 | 647 | 355,295 | 363,028 |
| 1930 | 190 | 314.5 | 3,138.9 | 670 | 359,896 | 369,550 |
| 1931 | 313 | 310.4 | 3,489.5 | 854 | 355,818 | 370,589 |
| 1932 | 354 | 365.9 | 3,568.2 | 1,059 | 361,794 | 375,471 |
| 1933 | 360 | 375.8 | 3,422.6 | 907 | 330,850 | 373,124 |
| 1934 | 330 | 413.6 | 3,599.2 | 959 | 294,736 | 338,965 |
| 1935 | 285 | 427.4 | 3,468.8 | 944 | 336,050 | 361,889 |
| 1936 | 245 | 402.2 | 2,959.9 | 769 | 313,845 | 360,239 |
| 1937 | 210 | 448.1 | 3,054.9 | 768 | 338,449 | 363,018 |
| 1938 | 197 | 449.9 | 2,870.1 | 793 | 338,448 | 354,269 |
| 1939 | 189 | 418.0 | 2,812.8 | 728.0 | 321,884 | 342,644 |
| 1940 | 186 | 371.9 | 2,832.1 | 647.7 | 331,508 | 347,828 |
| 1941 | 176 | 396.6 | 2,692.6 | 730.9 | 335,308 | 347,653 |
| 1942 | 221 | 428.7 | 2,670.8 | 687.0 | 339,306 | 351,319 |
| 1943 | 207 | 429.9 | 3,239.0 | 856.6 | 347,769 | 361,532 |
| 1944 | 187 | 412.3 | 2,785.6 | 726.0 | 352,538 | 365,168 |
| 1945 | 159 | 418.4 | 2,700.2 | 671.2 | 346,505 | 356,905 |
| 1946 | 177 | 430.9 | 2,598.5 | 676.1 | 344,991 | 354,750 |
| 1947 | 161 | 434.2 | 2,100.9 | 593.9 | 349,019 | 358,645 |
| 1948 | 110 | 413.6 | 2,109.3 | 515.5 | 352,397 | 363,788 |
| 1949 | 90 | 408.8 | 1,912.6 | 550.7 | 356,868 | 370,005 |
| 1950 | 101 | 398.5 | 1,847.1 | 562.8 | 340,983 | 357,735 |
| 1951 1/ | 87 | 380.6 | 1,509.3 | 397.9 | 348,202 | 371,458 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on pages 15 and 16 in the report "Prospective Plantings for 1951", issued March 19, 1951.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

## PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1950 AND 1951

| State | Corn, all | | Oats 1/ | | Barley 1/ | | Potatoes 1/ | | Sweetpotatoes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand acres | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 13 | 12 | 111 | 137 | 6 | 5 | 130 | 103 | --- | --- |
| N.H. | 14 | 14 | 11 | 11 | --- | --- | 4.0 | 3.1 | --- | --- |
| Vt. | 68 | 69 | 80 | 82 | 1 | 1 | 5.6 | 4.4 | --- | --- |
| Mass. | 38 | 39 | 14 | 15 | --- | --- | 13.1 | 9.4 | --- | --- |
| R.I. | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | --- | --- | 5.0 | 3.7 | --- | --- |
| Conn. | 45 | 44 | 13 | 14 | --- | --- | 11.8 | 9.1 | --- | --- |
| N.Y. | 748 | 741 | 842 | 876 | 77 | 77 | 113 | 99 | --- | --- |
| N.J. | 178 | 189 | 49 | 52 | 18 | 16 | 44 | 33 | 17 | 15 |
| Pa. | 1,354 | 1,408 | 819 | 868 | 162 | 146 | 96 | 84 | --- | --- |
| Ohio | 3,384 | 3,621 | 1,181 | 1,264 | 27 | 23 | 38 | 31 | --- | --- |
| Ind. | 4,345 | 4,736 | 1,457 | 1,457 | 27 | 32 | 19 | 17 | .7 | .7 |
| Ill. | 8,300 | 9,047 | 3,959 | 3,524 | 50 | 38 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Mich. | 1,690 | 1,758 | 1,501 | 1,516 | 116 | 116 | 99 | 74 | --- | --- |
| Wis. | 2,595 | 2,491 | 3,000 | 2,940 | 217 | 215 | 78 | 62 | --- | --- |
| Minn. | 5,152 | 5,410 | 5,168 | 4,961 | 1,283 | 1,398 | 100 | 78 | --- | --- |
| Iowa | 9,905 | 10,896 | 6,555 | 5,834 | 60 | 30 | 10 | 9 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Mo. | 4,200 | 4,536 | 2,016 | 1,532 | 100 | 90 | 17 | 16 | 6 | 5.5 |
| N.Dak. | 1,350 | 1,256 | 2,225 | 2,047 | 2,148 | 2,363 | 120 | 90 | --- | --- |
| S.Dak. | 3,855 | 4,048 | 3,474 | 3,231 | 1,256 | 879 | 15 | 12 | --- | --- |
| Nebr. | 6,843 | 7,390 | 2,862 | 2,347 | 411 | 279 | 53 | 40 | --- | --- |
| Kans. | 2,676 | 2,890 | 1,520 | 1,216 | 636 | 318 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Del. | 146 | 161 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 4.0 | 4.3 | .7 | .7 |
| Md. | 474 | 521 | 61 | 64 | 92 | 89 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 8.0 |
| Va. | 1,128 | 1,139 | 196 | 214 | 103 | 95 | 55 | 48 | 24 | 24 |
| W.Va. | 254 | 249 | 69 | 71 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 16 | --- | --- |
| N.C. | 2,248 | 2,181 | 506 | 506 | 46 | 44 | 64 | 51 | 59 | 40 |
| S.C. | 1,452 | 1,379 | 758 | 720 | 26 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 53 | 42 |
| Ga. | 3,500 | 3,500 | 815 | 896 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 69 | 49 |
| Fla. | 723 | 737 | 123 | 144 | --- | --- | 26.4 | 25.4 | 15 | 12 |
| Ky. | 2,180 | 2,180 | 170 | 162 | 88 | 66 | 26 | 23 | 10 | 9 |
| Tenn. | 2,175 | 2,110 | 325 | 286 | 84 | 67 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 11 |
| Ala. | 2,877 | 2,704 | 283 | 226 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 36 | 53 | 37 |
| Miss. | 2,313 | 1,920 | 356 | 267 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 13 | 44 | 33 |
| Ark. | 1,485 | 1,158 | 321 | 289 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 10 |
| La. | 884 | 778 | 148 | 141 | --- | --- | 21.3 | 19.2 | 102 | 60 |
| Okla. | 1,316 | 1,250 | 1,204 | 1,023 | 307 | 117 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Tex. | 3,171 | 2,378 | 1,849 | 1,572 | 200 | 170 | 32 | 24.3 | 55 | 28 |
| Mont. | 213 | 196 | 524 | 393 | 868 | 529 | 14.4 | 12.4 | --- | --- |
| Idaho | 36 | 40 | 235 | 212 | 396 | 337 | 160 | 136 | --- | --- |
| Wyo. | 71 | 64 | 191 | 191 | 185 | 161 | 11.0 | 9.0 | --- | --- |
| Colo. | 650 | 670 | 238 | 250 | 840 | 588 | 64 | 54 | --- | --- |
| N.Mex. | 118 | 130 | 47 | 52 | 45 | 50 | 3.0 | 2.5 | --- | --- |
| Ariz. | 38 | 36 | 25 | 23 | 198 | 141 | 5.0 | 4.0 | --- | --- |
| Utah | 25 | 26 | 53 | 50 | 125 | 128 | 15.0 | 11.1 | --- | --- |
| Nev. | 3 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 33 | 25 | 1.8 | 1.5 | --- | --- |
| Wash. | 15 | 12 | 257 | 239 | 269 | 159 | 38 | 29 | --- | --- |
| Oreg. | 29 | 29 | 403 | 367 | 398 | 398 | 41 | 38 | --- | --- |
| Calif. | 86 | 69 | 602 | 512 | 2,291 | 2,016 | 123 | 84 | 13 | 10 |
| U.S. | 84,370 | 86,221 | 46,642 | 42,820 | 13,235 | 11,275 | 1,866.0 | 1,526.3 | 572.9 | 405.2 |

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1950 AND 1951

| State | Winter wheat 1/ | | All spring wheat | | Durum wheat | | Other spring wheat | | All wheat | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand acres | | | | | | | | | |
| N.Y. | 442 | 460 | 5 | 5 | --- | --- | 5 | 5 | 447 | 465 |
| N.J. | 109 | 106 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 109 | 106 |
| Pa. | 899 | 872 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 899 | 872 |
| Ohio | 2,172 | 2,150 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,172 | 2,150 |
| Ind. | 1,564 | 1,627 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,564 | 1,627 |
| Ill. | 1,516 | 1,834 | 4 | 3 | --- | --- | 4 | 3 | 1,520 | 1,837 |
| Mich. | 1,173 | 1,232 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,173 | 1,232 |
| Wis. | 26 | 26 | 64 | 55 | --- | --- | 64 | 55 | 90 | 81 |
| Minn. | 76 | 76 | 891 | 1,025 | 90 | 40 | 801 | 985 | 967 | 1,101 |
| Iowa | 265 | 257 | 12 | 6 | --- | --- | 12 | 6 | 277 | 263 |
| Mo. | 1,661 | 1,744 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,661 | 1,744 |
| N.Dak. | --- | --- | 8,915 | 10,869 | 2,382 | 2,311 | 6,533 | 8,558 | 8,915 | 10,869 |
| S.Dak. | 363 | 454 | 3,165 | 3,535 | 342 | 345 | 2,823 | 3,190 | 3,528 | 3,989 |
| Nebr. | 4,044 | 4,529 | 63 | 66 | --- | --- | 63 | 66 | 4,107 | 4,595 |
| Kans. | 13,807 | 14,497 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13,807 | 14,497 |
| Del. | 65 | 63 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 65 | 63 |
| Md. | 351 | 340 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 351 | 340 |
| Va. | 451 | 460 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 451 | 460 |
| W.Va. | 80 | 77 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 80 | 77 |
| N.C. | 415 | 440 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 415 | 440 |
| S.C. | 161 | 179 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 161 | 179 |
| Ga. | 166 | 161 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 166 | 161 |
| Ky. | 374 | 337 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 374 | 337 |
| Tenn. | 294 | 223 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 294 | 223 |
| Ala. | 15 | 11 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15 | 11 |
| Miss. | 9 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 7 |
| Ark. | 33 | 31 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 33 | 31 |
| Okla. | 5,966 | 6,264 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,966 | 6,264 |
| Tex. | 5,996 | 6,416 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,996 | 6,416 |
| Mont. | 1,475 | 1,504 | 3,807 | 4,568 | --- | --- | 3,807 | 4,568 | 5,282 | 6,072 |
| Idaho | 851 | 894 | 531 | 738 | --- | --- | 531 | 738 | 1,382 | 1,632 |
| Wyo. | 282 | 338 | 70 | 91 | --- | --- | 70 | 91 | 352 | 429 |
| Colo. | 3,130 | 3,443 | 141 | 127 | --- | --- | 141 | 127 | 3,271 | 3,570 |
| N.Mex. | 560 | 700 | 24 | 28 | --- | --- | 24 | 28 | 584 | 728 |
| Ariz. | 30 | 28 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30 | 28 |
| Utah | 359 | 359 | 69 | 90 | --- | --- | 69 | 90 | 428 | 449 |
| Nev. | 4 | 4 | 15 | 17 | --- | --- | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| Wash. | 2,219 | 2,530 | 510 | 755 | --- | --- | 510 | 755 | 2,729 | 3,285 |
| Oreg. | 774 | 836 | 223 | 310 | --- | --- | 223 | 310 | 997 | 1,146 |
| Calif. | 710 | 710 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 710 | 710 |
| U.S. | 52,887 | 56,219 | 18,509 | 22,288 | 2,814 | 2,696 | 15,695 | 19,592 | 71,396 | 78,507 |

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

# PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1950 AND 1951

| State | Flaxseed 1/ | | Rice | | Beans, dry edible | | Peas, dry field | | Sugar beets | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand acres | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N.Y. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 136 | 122 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ohio | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30 | 16 |
| Ill. | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Mich. | 6 | 6 | --- | --- | 503 | 417 | --- | --- | 121 | 67 |
| Wis. | 9 | 9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Minn. | 1,255 | 1,217 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 3 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Iowa | 83 | 61 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Mo. | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N.Dak. | 1,753 | 1,823 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 5 | 2/ | 2/ |
| S.Dak. | 533 | 565 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Nebr. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 65 | 65 | --- | --- | 62 | 61 |
| Kans. | 40 | 20 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Miss. | --- | --- | 7 | 30 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ark. | --- | --- | 345 | 448 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| La. | --- | --- | 547 | 618 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Okla. | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tex. | 223 | 47 | 481 | 544 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Mont. | 75 | 54 | --- | --- | 16 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 66 | 50 |
| Idaho | --- | --- | --- | --- | 134 | 142 | 61 | 76 | 97 | 73 |
| Wyo. | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | 71 | 70 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 33 |
| Colo. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 261 | 253 | 18 | 23 | 155 | 135 |
| N.Mex. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 87 | 78 | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Ariz. | 14 | 4 | --- | --- | 12 | 9 | --- | --- | 2/ | 2/ |
| Utah | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 10 | --- | --- | 40 | 28 |
| Wash. | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 12 | 13 | 122 | 171 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Oreg. | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15 | 15 | 2/ | 2/ |
| Calif. | 60 | 62 | 240 | 319 | 519 | 539 | 9 | 3 | 1/218 | 1/148 |
| Other States | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 186 | 159 |
| U.S. | 4,064 | 3,878 | 1,620 | 1,959 | 1,632 | 1,540 | 240 | 304 | 1,013 | 770 |

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Included in "Other States".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## WINTER WHEAT

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 325 | 430 | 443 | 25.2 | 29.0 | 27.5 | 8,279 | 12,470 | 12,182 |
| N.J. | 63 | 78 | 86 | 22.8 | 21.5 | 25.0 | 1,440 | 1,677 | 2,150 |
| Pa. | 885 | 872 | 846 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 18,389 | 19,184 | 19,458 |
| Ohio | 1,976 | 2,118 | 1,906 | 23.3 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 46,583 | 46,596 | 40,026 |
| Ind. | 1,423 | 1,479 | 1,390 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 19.0 | 29,474 | 31,798 | 26,410 |
| Ill. | 1,414 | 1,372 | 1,756 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 28,676 | 27,440 | 36,876 |
| Mich. | 951 | 1,141 | 1,221 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 23,474 | 29,666 | 32,967 |
| Wis. | 34 | 23 | 25 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 692 | 529 | 650 |
| Minn. | 119 | 61 | 67 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 2,269 | 1,220 | 1,508 |
| Iowa | 201 | 250 | 208 | 20.1 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 4,168 | 5,500 | 3,744 |
| Mo. | 1,345 | 1,362 | 1,485 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 22,658 | 24,516 | 26,730 |
| S.Dak. | 217 | 285 | 342 | 14.2 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 3,238 | 3,562 | 5,130 |
| Nebr. | 3,243 | 3,824 | 3,931 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 18.5 | 62,598 | 84,128 | 72,724 |
| Kans. | 12,130 | 12,280 | 10,561 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 193,446 | 178,060 | 147,854 |
| Del. | 64 | 61 | 59 | 19.2 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 1,231 | 1,037 | 1,062 |
| Md. | 352 | 329 | 316 | 19.4 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 6,840 | 6,086 | 6,320 |
| Va. | 485 | 425 | 425 | 16.7 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 8,117 | 7,862 | 8,500 |
| W.Va. | 89 | 66 | 62 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 1,550 | 1,221 | 1,147 |
| N.C. | 448 | 375 | 405 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 22.0 | 6,801 | 5,438 | 8,910 |
| S.C. | 231 | 156 | 175 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 3,135 | 2,184 | 3,500 |
| Ga. | 198 | 152 | 146 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 19.0 | 2,470 | 1,900 | 2,774 |
| Ky. | 344 | 260 | 234 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 5,401 | 3,900 | 3,627 |
| Tenn. | 340 | 270 | 200 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 4,762 | 3,375 | 3,100 |
| Ala. | 14 | 12 | 9 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 200 | 180 | 162 |
| Miss. | 12 | 6 | 4 | 23.9 | 21.0 | 25.0 | 278 | 126 | 100 |
| Ark. | 29 | 19 | 22 | 13.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 389 | 285 | 330 |
| Okla. | 5,335 | 4,846 | 4,252 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 73,998 | 43,614 | 40,394 |
| Tex. | 4,873 | 2,839 | 1,925 | 12.8 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 63,486 | 22,712 | 16,362 |
| Mont. | 1,346 | 1,146 | 1,261 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 27,444 | 25,212 | 29,003 |
| Idaho | 732 | 816 | 718 | 25.4 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 18,523 | 19,992 | 16,514 |
| Wyo. | 180 | 270 | 292 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 3,640 | 5,130 | 6,132 |
| Colo. | 1,658 | 2,247 | 2,238 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 33,289 | 38,199 | 35,808 |
| N.Mex. | 332 | 129 | 142 | 11.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 3,867 | 645 | 781 |
| Ariz. | 27 | 28 | 24 | 21.4 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 575 | 672 | 588 |
| Utah | 234 | 341 | 327 | 20.6 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 4,798 | 5,797 | 6,213 |
| Nev. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 27.8 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 150 | 120 | 120 |
| Wash. | 1,665 | 2,055 | 2,055 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 46,476 | 56,512 | 55,485 |
| Oreg. | 697 | 738 | 745 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 17,988 | 18,450 | 20,860 |
| Calif. | 625 | 651 | 586 | 17.7 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 10,969 | 13,671 | 10,548 |
| U.S. | 44,640 | 43,816 | 40,893 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 791,764 | 750,666 | 706,749 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 4 | 5 | 5 | 19.5 | 23.0 | 21.0 | 88 | 115 | 105 |
| Ill. | 9 | 4 | 3 | 22.3 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 203 | 98 | 69 |
| Wis. | 54 | 63 | 54 | 22.0 | 24.5 | 26.0 | 1,219 | 1,544 | 1,404 |
| Minn. | 1,072 | 774 | 975 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 18,764 | 13,158 | 18,525 |
| Iowa | 13 | 12 | 6 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 219 | 240 | 120 |
| N.Dak. | 7,006 | 6,387 | 8,431 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 15.5 | 105,369 | 89,418 | 130,680 |
| S.Dak. | 2,741 | 2,669 | 3,069 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 15.5 | 34,280 | 26,690 | 47,570 |
| Nebr. | 84 | 55 | 58 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 1,054 | 660 | 812 |
| Mont. | 2,742 | 3,716 | 4,385 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 41,401 | 68,746 | 70,160 |
| Idaho | 410 | 526 | 721 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 12,631 | 17,358 | 22,351 |
| Wyo. | 80 | 64 | 83 | 16.8 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 1,336 | 1,088 | 1,328 |
| Colo. | 156 | 115 | 115 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 2,706 | 1,725 | 1,840 |
| N.Mex. | 21 | 20 | 25 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 309 | 310 | 400 |
| Utah | 65 | 67 | 87 | 32.7 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 2,139 | 2,211 | 2,871 |
| Nev. | 13 | 13 | 16 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 379 | 351 | 448 |
| Wash. | 703 | 492 | 728 | 21.8 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 15,104 | 11,070 | 16,744 |
| Oreg. | 201 | 214 | 300 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 23.5 | 4,677 | 5,243 | 7,050 |
| U.S. | 15,393 | 15,196 | 19,061 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 242,160 | 240,025 | 322,477 |

## DURUM WHEAT

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Minn. | 58 | 86 | 39 | 17.2 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 971 | 1,032 | 702 |
| N.Dak. | 2,236 | 2,319 | 2,249 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 15.5 | 32,575 | 31,306 | 34,860 |
| S.Dak. | 298 | 324 | 334 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 16.0 | 3,840 | 3,726 | 5,344 |
| 3 States | 2,591 | 2,729 | 2,622 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 15.6 | 37,386 | 36,064 | 40,906 |

## WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

| Year | Winter Hard red | Winter Soft red | Spring Hard red | Spring Durum 1/ | White (Winter & Spring) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand bushels | | | | | |
| Av.1940-49 | 508,595 | 200,694 | 208,628 | 38,013 | 115,380 | 1,071,310 |
| 1950 | 471,079 | 165,931 | 207,304 | 36,795 | 145,646 | 1,026,755 |
| 1951 2/ | 425,774 | 167,516 | 278,032 | 41,661 | 157,149 | 1,070,132 |

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1951.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CORN, ALL

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest: 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Me. | 12 | 13 | 12 | 39.0 | 35.0 | 41.0 | 481 | 455 | 492 |
| N.H. | 13 | 14 | 14 | 41.8 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 527 | 630 | 616 |
| Vt. | 61 | 68 | 69 | 40.0 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 2,423 | 3,060 | 3,105 |
| Mass. | 40 | 38 | 39 | 42.4 | 40.0 | 45.0 | 1,677 | 1,520 | 1,755 |
| R.I. | 8 | 7 | 7 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 309 | 280 | 280 |
| Conn. | 48 | 45 | 44 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 2,022 | 1,935 | 1,980 |
| N.Y. | 672 | 740 | 733 | 36.8 | 41.0 | 43.0 | 24,787 | 30,340 | 31,519 |
| N.J. | 188 | 177 | 188 | 41.6 | 54.0 | 55.0 | 7,816 | 9,558 | 10,340 |
| Pa. | 1,347 | 1,337 | 1,390 | 41.8 | 45.5 | 48.0 | 56,275 | 60,834 | 66,720 |
| Ohio | 3,455 | 3,364 | 3,599 | 49.0 | 52.0 | 58.0 | 169,584 | 174,928 | 208,742 |
| Ind. | 4,362 | 4,319 | 4,708 | 48.4 | 49.5 | 56.0 | 212,069 | 213,790 | 263,648 |
| Ill. | 8,470 | 8,234 | 8,975 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 56.0 | 429,440 | 419,934 | 502,600 |
| Mich. | 1,676 | 1,683 | 1,750 | 35.2 | 38.5 | 41.0 | 59,089 | 64,796 | 71,750 |
| Wis. | 2,500 | 2,544 | 2,442 | 43.1 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 107,906 | 104,304 | 107,448 |
| Minn. | 5,204 | 5,111 | 5,367 | 42.2 | 38.0 | 44.0 | 219,083 | 194,218 | 236,148 |
| Iowa | 10,433 | 9,865 | 10,753 | 51.2 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 533,540 | 463,655 | 494,638 |
| Mo. | 4,237 | 4,158 | 4,200 | 33.4 | 45.0 | 40.0 | 142,318 | 187,110 | 168,000 |
| N.Dak. | 1,158 | 1,318 | 1,226 | 22.4 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 25,856 | 25,042 | 26,972 |
| S.Dak. | 3,568 | 3,747 | 3,897 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 92,154 | 99,296 | 105,219 |
| Nebr. | 7,543 | 6,775 | 7,249 | 27.6 | 37.0 | 31.0 | 210,496 | 250,675 | 224,719 |
| Kans. | 2,863 | 2,625 | 2,782 | 23.8 | 35.5 | 23.0 | 68,239 | 93,188 | 63,986 |
| Del. | 140 | 146 | 161 | 28.8 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 4,042 | 5,256 | 5,313 |
| Md. | 470 | 473 | 520 | 35.4 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 16,674 | 18,920 | 21,840 |
| Va. | 1,227 | 1,117 | 1,128 | 32.8 | 49.0 | 47.0 | 39,743 | 54,733 | 53,016 |
| W.Va. | 334 | 251 | 248 | 35.9 | 37.0 | 44.0 | 11,804 | 9,287 | 10,912 |
| N.C. | 2,273 | 2,215 | 2,149 | 25.6 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 57,934 | 81,955 | 79,513 |
| S.C. | 1,507 | 1,446 | 1,374 | 17.4 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 26,067 | 33,258 | 31,602 |
| Ga. | 3,502 | 3,465 | 3,465 | 13.5 | 16.5 | 19.0 | 46,799 | 57,172 | 65,835 |
| Fla. | 709 | 712 | 726 | 11.0 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 7,831 | 9,968 | 10,890 |
| Ky. | 2,418 | 2,130 | 2,130 | 31.9 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 76,584 | 78,810 | 83,070 |
| Tenn. | 2,384 | 2,141 | 2,077 | 27.6 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 65,294 | 72,794 | 68,541 |
| Ala. | 2,988 | 2,845 | 2,674 | 15.9 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 46,983 | 64,012 | 66,850 |
| Miss. | 2,529 | 2,282 | 1,848 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 28.0 | 44,756 | 60,473 | 51,744 |
| Ark. | 1,608 | 1,430 | 1,115 | 19.6 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 30,989 | 38,610 | 28,990 |
| La. | 1,148 | 866 | 762 | 16.6 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 18,747 | 19,918 | 18,288 |
| Okla. | 1,544 | 1,269 | 1,206 | 18.6 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 28,461 | 31,725 | 31,356 |
| Tex. | 3,775 | 3,130 | 2,348 | 16.8 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 62,517 | 65,730 | 50,482 |
| Mont. | 188 | 202 | 186 | 16.2 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 3,059 | 3,838 | 2,976 |
| Idaho | 36 | 35 | 38 | 44.8 | 47.0 | 48.0 | 1,620 | 1,645 | 1,824 |
| Wyo. | 92 | 68 | 61 | 15.4 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 1,373 | 1,156 | 976 |
| Colo. | 795 | 604 | 634 | 19.6 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 15,145 | 14,496 | 13,948 |
| N.Mex. | 166 | 101 | 111 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 2,378 | 1,414 | 1,332 |
| Ariz. | 33 | 36 | 35 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 359 | 396 | 385 |
| Utah | 24 | 24 | 24 | 31.2 | 40.0 | 34.0 | 756 | 960 | 816 |
| Nev. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 30.7 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 85 | 105 | 70 |
| Wash. | 21 | 15 | 12 | 47.0 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 977 | 870 | 696 |
| Oreg. | 40 | 28 | 28 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 33.0 | 1,404 | 1,036 | 924 |
| Calif. | 71 | 86 | 69 | 32.4 | 34.0 | 33.0 | 2,306 | 2,924 | 2,277 |
| U.S. | 87,882 | 83,302 | 84,575 | 33.9 | 37.6 | 39.0 | 2,980,777 | 3,131,009 | 3,295,143 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

| State | Corn for grain | | | Old oats | | | Old wheat | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand bushels | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 8 | 6 | 2 | 601 | 519 | 480 | --- | --- | --- |
| N.H. | 13 | 7 | 7 | 42 | 28 | 25 | --- | --- | --- |
| Vt. | 14 | 13 | 14 | 195 | 130 | 130 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mass. | 54 | 55 | 40 | 21 | 20 | 28 | --- | --- | --- |
| R.I. | 8 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | --- | --- | --- |
| Conn. | 69 | 58 | 57 | 18 | 29 | 23 | --- | --- | --- |
| N.Y. | 1,279 | 2,376 | 2,743 | 4,600 | 3,163 | 6,091 | 821 | 764 | 1,510 |
| N.J. | 1,553 | 1,487 | 2,524 | 224 | 239 | 352 | 108 | 120 | 117 |
| Pa. | 10,033 | 15,708 | 14,198 | 3,974 | 3,448 | 4,791 | 1,551 | 1,584 | 1,918 |
| Ohio | 35,896 | 50,290 | 43,345 | 6,447 | 6,243 | 4,955 | 2,439 | 1,500 | 1,631 |
| Ind. | 51,593 | 78,258 | 52,384 | 6,016 | 7,257 | 6,835 | 1,195 | 587 | 477 |
| Ill. | 116,134 | 176,812 | 122,201 | 17,628 | 14,838 | 23,271 | 992 | 469 | 275 |
| Mich. | 10,497 | 26,343 | 16,273 | 9,586 | 9,639 | 10,523 | 2,212 | 1,576 | 1,928 |
| Wis. | 11,530 | 24,087 | 14,505 | 19,267 | 17,983 | 26,945 | 477 | 605 | 477 |
| Minn. | 49,438 | 100,540 | 48,196 | 31,456 | 31,148 | 35,860 | 3,712 | 2,397 | 1,695 |
| Iowa | 201,845 | 277,156 | 190,014 | 34,370 | 39,119 | 55,595 | 552 | 239 | 287 |
| Mo. | 35,128 | 52,314 | 52,631 | 6,871 | 5,343 | 8,286 | 1,205 | 1,576 | 613 |
| N.Dak. | 1,644 | 3,647 | 2,692 | 19,779 | 12,366 | 20,835 | 23,554 | 19,195 | 24,145 |
| S.Dak. | 24,335 | 31,235 | 24,084 | 20,235 | 14,277 | 22,813 | 7,400 | 7,883 | 5,097 |
| Nebr. | 62,568 | 102,145 | 85,107 | 10,278 | 8,452 | 13,220 | 6,303 | 2,448 | 4,663 |
| Kans. | 14,284 | 18,960 | 24,790 | 4,542 | 2,273 | 2,746 | 11,989 | 4,926 | 6,232 |
| Del. | 927 | 426 | 818 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 5 |
| Md. | 2,970 | 2,351 | 2,752 | 150 | 143 | 178 | 154 | 138 | 213 |
| Va. | 7,521 | 8,453 | 10,319 | 364 | 418 | 520 | 549 | 306 | 314 |
| W.Va. | 2,261 | 2,384 | 1,865 | 311 | 260 | 251 | 211 | 199 | 171 |
| N.C. | 12,914 | 15,071 | 16,698 | 735 | 768 | 1,304 | 478 | 244 | 190 |
| S.C. | 5,096 | 5,520 | 6,776 | 603 | 495 | 1,139 | 87 | 39 | 55 |
| Ga. | 8,087 | 9,149 | 10,062 | 490 | 369 | 564 | 109 | 46 | 76 |
| Fla. | 652 | 855 | 619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Ky. | 14,927 | 14,714 | 13,899 | 235 | 200 | 170 | 166 | 53 | 58 |
| Tenn. | 12,565 | 11,409 | 14,794 | 323 | 413 | 329 | 164 | 65 | 84 |
| Ala. | 7,833 | 7,529 | 11,894 | 294 | 296 | 288 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Miss. | 6,196 | 6,067 | 10,589 | 414 | 138 | 270 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Ark. | 4,447 | 3,015 | 6,022 | 481 | 232 | 188 | 17 | 4 | 17 |
| La. | 1,812 | 1,963 | 1,909 | 162 | 59 | 39 | --- | --- | --- |
| Okla. | 2,702 | 2,274 | 3,098 | 2,656 | 1,397 | 1,173 | 2,601 | 2,218 | 436 |
| Tex. | 5,972 | 5,704 | 5,158 | 3,005 | 3,402 | 2,703 | 1,547 | 2,008 | 568 |
| Mont. | 100 | 7 | 22 | 3,779 | 1,699 | 6,234 | 14,545 | 9,612 | 10,335 |
| Idaho | 209 | 120 | 113 | 1,000 | 896 | 1,145 | 2,521 | 762 | 2,428 |
| Wyo. | 61 | 17 | 14 | 876 | 876 | 1,244 | 750 | 834 | 746 |
| Colo. | 1,531 | 1,426 | 1,365 | 1,017 | 1,569 | 988 | 2,640 | 2,478 | 3,194 |
| N.Mex. | 345 | 329 | 121 | 88 | 94 | 23 | 267 | 332 | 67 |
| Ariz. | 65 | 61 | 74 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 7 |
| Utah | 6 | 1 | 1 | 253 | 275 | 328 | 621 | 661 | 601 |
| Nev. | --- | --- | --- | 32 | 18 | 18 | 39 | 38 | 24 |
| Wash. | 30 | 32 | 43 | 901 | 613 | 756 | 1,522 | 1,150 | 1,352 |
| Oreg. | 105 | 83 | 68 | 1,033 | 1,220 | 399 | 1,398 | 696 | 592 |
| Calif. | 14 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 422 | 80 | 132 |
| U.S. | 727,272 | 1,060,377 | 814,923 | 215,400 | 192,392 | 264,557 | 95,363 | 67,907 | 72,738 |

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 - CONTINUED

| State | Old barley | | | Old rye | | | Soybeans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1943-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand bushels | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 13 | 16 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vt. | 10 | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N.Y. | 491 | 180 | 255 | 30 | 10 | 14 | 41 | 9 | 11 |
| N.J. | 19 | 52 | 67 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 16 | 24 |
| Pa. | 332 | 702 | 621 | 83 | 24 | 22 | 44 | 30 | 26 |
| Ohio | 75 | 37 | 44 | 79 | 11 | 60 | 1,017 | 721 | 929 |
| Ind. | 85 | 40 | 54 | 126 | 70 | 50 | 1,060 | 1,211 | 1,225 |
| Ill. | 241 | 144 | 134 | 53 | 50 | 61 | 2,420 | 2,564 | 2,369 |
| Mich. | 898 | 570 | 782 | 148 | 186 | 229 | 140 | 99 | 148 |
| Wis. | 2,137 | 767 | 1,948 | 430 | 215 | 126 | 37 | 20 | 35 |
| Minn. | 6,192 | 1,528 | 4,801 | 767 | 230 | 70 | 380 | 319 | 492 |
| Iowa | 558 | 70 | 384 | 55 | 14 | 22 | 1,933 | 770 | 2,958 |
| Mo. | 204 | 147 | 69 | 31 | 17 | 9 | 526 | 720 | 411 |
| N.Dak. | 12,375 | 7,733 | 11,658 | 1,829 | 495 | 421 | 6 | 12 | 9 |
| S.Dak. | 8,690 | 4,427 | 6,251 | 1,572 | 395 | 315 | 26 | 15 | 66 |
| Nebr. | 4,323 | 1,283 | 1,021 | 705 | 128 | 217 | 21 | 5 | 61 |
| Kans. | 2,046 | 488 | 320 | 80 | 11 | 31 | 77 | 34 | 162 |
| Del. | 11 | 17 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 20 | 64 |
| Md. | 122 | 85 | 138 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 35 | 33 | 30 |
| Va. | 197 | 243 | 203 | 37 | 4 | 16 | 91 | 63 | 63 |
| W.Va. | 33 | 39 | 51 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| N.C. | 62 | 50 | 62 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 185 | 169 | 179 |
| S.C. | 10 | 16 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 28 | 53 |
| Ga. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Ky. | 121 | 49 | 74 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 85 | 88 | 94 |
| Tenn. | 71 | 51 | 43 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 25 | 32 |
| Ala. | 1/ 2 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 16 | 5 | 8 |
| Miss. | 2 | 1 | 0 | --- | --- | --- | 49 | 18 | 34 |
| Ark. | 4 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 102 | 58 | 117 |
| La. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18 | 8 | 11 |
| Okla. | 395 | 97 | 62 | 44 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Tex. | 309 | 277 | 78 | 8 | 12 | 14 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mont. | 3,569 | 3,134 | 5,468 | 126 | 16 | 38 | --- | --- | --- |
| Idaho | 1,430 | 909 | 1,112 | 10 | 1 | 5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Wyo. | 634 | 756 | 776 | 43 | 8 | 7 | --- | --- | --- |
| Colo. | 2,331 | 5,349 | 1,624 | 97 | 29 | 7 | --- | --- | --- |
| N.Mex. | 57 | 36 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Ariz. | 38 | 5 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Utah | 700 | 546 | 442 | 4 | 4 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Nev. | 65 | 87 | 105 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wash. | 505 | 230 | 525 | 20 | 6 | 32 | --- | --- | --- |
| Oreg. | 610 | 199 | 610 | 79 | 36 | 42 | --- | --- | --- |
| Calif. | 402 | 564 | 288 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| U.S. | 50,360 | 30,929 | 40,194 | 6,539 | 1,974 | 1,854 | 8,421 | 7,064 | 9,620 |

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## OATS

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Me. | 84 | 98 | 124 | 39.2 | 49.0 | 47.0 | 3,281 | 4,802 | 5,828 |
| N.H. | 7 | 5 | 5 | 36.4 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 239 | 210 | 200 |
| Vt. | 44 | 37 | 38 | 32.3 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 1,439 | 1,295 | 1,406 |
| Mass. | 7 | 7 | 8 | 31.6 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 210 | 231 | 288 |
| R.I. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 31.6 | 33.0 | 36.0 | 32 | 33 | 36 |
| Conn. | 5 | 5 | 6 | 34.5 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 186 | 190 | 228 |
| N.Y. | 728 | 787 | 818 | 31.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 23,711 | 33,841 | 35,174 |
| N.J. | 44 | 43 | 46 | 30.8 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 1,361 | 1,677 | 1,840 |
| Pa. | 812 | 788 | 835 | 31.1 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 25,331 | 29,944 | 31,730 |
| Ohio | 1,133 | 1,147 | 1,227 | 38.0 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 43,748 | 41,292 | 47,853 |
| Ind. | 1,322 | 1,421 | 1,428 | 36.4 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 48,158 | 52,577 | 58,548 |
| Ill. | 3,496 | 3,911 | 3,442 | 40.9 | 42.5 | 45.0 | 143,533 | 166,218 | 154,890 |
| Mich. | 1,387 | 1,480 | 1,495 | 37.3 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 52,531 | 58,460 | 59,800 |
| Wis. | 2,670 | 2,924 | 2,866 | 42.3 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 113,497 | 141,814 | 137,568 |
| Minn. | 4,649 | 5,101 | 4,897 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 174,751 | 188,737 | 200,777 |
| Iowa | 5,396 | 6,457 | 5,682 | 36.5 | 41.0 | 34.0 | 198,417 | 264,737 | 193,188 |
| Mo. | 1,810 | 1,782 | 1,319 | 24.6 | 31.0 | 25.0 | 44,949 | 55,242 | 32,975 |
| N.Dak. | 2,186 | 2,126 | 1,935 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 64,394 | 59,528 | 59,985 |
| S.Dak. | 2,768 | 3,311 | 3,145 | 30.8 | 26.5 | 36.0 | 86,060 | 87,742 | 113,220 |
| Nebr. | 2,143 | 2,644 | 2,115 | 27.3 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 58,716 | 66,100 | 59,220 |
| Kans. | 1,428 | 960 | 1,018 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 34,735 | 21,120 | 23,414 |
| Del. | 5 | 8 | 9 | 30.4 | 28.0 | 34.0 | 149 | 224 | 306 |
| Md. | 40 | 55 | 59 | 31.0 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 1,237 | 1,870 | 2,065 |
| Va. | 136 | 160 | 170 | 27.2 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 3,700 | 5,200 | 5,270 |
| W.Va. | 69 | 55 | 55 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 29.0 | 1,750 | 1,568 | 1,595 |
| N.C. | 324 | 402 | 402 | 27.6 | 29.5 | 38.0 | 9,021 | 11,859 | 15,276 |
| S.C. | 648 | 678 | 644 | 24.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 16,012 | 18,984 | 18,032 |
| Ga. | 605 | 597 | 537 | 23.2 | 27.0 | 26.0 | 14,113 | 16,119 | 13,962 |
| Fla. | 25 | 16 | 20 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 25.0 | 444 | 288 | 500 |
| Ky. | 98 | 118 | 113 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 2,311 | 2,832 | 2,486 |
| Tenn. | 195 | 239 | 198 | 25.3 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 4,988 | 5,975 | 4,752 |
| Ala. | 220 | 158 | 111 | 22.8 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 5,055 | 4,108 | 3,219 |
| Miss. | 337 | 249 | 167 | 31.7 | 31.0 | 35.0 | 10,679 | 7,719 | 5,845 |
| Ark. | 278 | 212 | 170 | 27.5 | 29.5 | 28.0 | 7,684 | 6,254 | 4,760 |
| La. | 113 | 71 | 70 | 28.8 | 27.5 | 33.0 | 3,224 | 1,952 | 2,310 |
| Okla. | 1,256 | 838 | 545 | 20.0 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 25,284 | 14,665 | 9,265 |
| Tex. | 1,367 | 1,386 | 554 | 22.0 | 19.5 | 14.0 | 30,912 | 27,027 | 7,756 |
| Mont. | 381 | 444 | 329 | 32.4 | 36.0 | 34.0 | 12,486 | 15,984 | 11,186 |
| Idaho | 178 | 212 | 191 | 41.5 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 7,377 | 9,540 | 8,404 |
| Wyo. | 137 | 162 | 162 | 30.3 | 32.0 | 29.0 | 4,155 | 5,184 | 4,698 |
| Colo. | 194 | 190 | 218 | 31.6 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 6,162 | 4,940 | 6,322 |
| N.Mex. | 42 | 33 | 46 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 926 | 759 | 1,104 |
| Ariz. | 10 | 10 | 9 | 29.4 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 296 | 300 | 252 |
| Utah | 45 | 47 | 44 | 43.5 | 46.5 | 44.0 | 1,957 | 2,186 | 1,936 |
| Nev. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 42.0 | 332 | 360 | 336 |
| Wash. | 161 | 167 | 154 | 45.7 | 49.0 | 45.0 | 7,336 | 8,183 | 6,930 |
| Oreg. | 299 | 281 | 253 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 27.0 | 9,778 | 8,992 | 6,831 |
| Calif. | 170 | 196 | 163 | 29.4 | 32.0 | 27.0 | 5,007 | 6,272 | 4,401 |
| U.S. | 39,460 | 42,027 | 37,851 | 33.2 | 34.9 | 36.1 | 1311,651 | 1,465,134 | 1,367,967 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BARLEY

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Maine | 4 | 6 | 5 | 29.6 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 118 | 210 | 155 |
| Vt. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25.5 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 82 | 27 | 29 |
| N.Y. | 104 | 75 | 75 | 26.3 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 2,750 | 2,550 | 2,550 |
| N.J. | 10 | 16 | 15 | 30.8 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 306 | 512 | 600 |
| Pa. | 126 | 159 | 142 | 31.4 | 35.5 | 32.0 | 3,912 | 5,644 | 4,544 |
| Ohio | 29 | 26 | 22 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 769 | 728 | 638 |
| Ind. | 47 | 25 | 20 | 25.3 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 1,168 | 675 | 460 |
| Ill. | 70 | 48 | 36 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 1,973 | 1,344 | 1,008 |
| Mich. | 155 | 115 | 115 | 29.9 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 4,667 | 3,910 | 3,910 |
| Wis. | 298 | 216 | 214 | 34.0 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 9,930 | 8,856 | 8,346 |
| Minn. | 1,157 | 1,252 | 1,365 | 26.2 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 30,714 | 36,934 | 39,585 |
| Iowa | 104 | 60 | 30 | 25.6 | 32.0 | 25.0 | 2,819 | 1,920 | 750 |
| Mo. | 110 | 80 | 72 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 2,285 | 1,720 | 1,512 |
| N.Dak. | 2,248 | 2,112 | 2,218 | 21.4 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 48,604 | 50,688 | 51,014 |
| S.Dak. | 1,628 | 1,148 | 827 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 24.0 | 32,982 | 18,942 | 19,848 |
| Nebr. | 1,002 | 304 | 192 | 19.3 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 19,514 | 4,864 | 4,032 |
| Kans. | 707 | 254 | 229 | 17.7 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 12,132 | 3,556 | 3,092 |
| Del. | 9 | 12 | 11 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 30.0 | 273 | 348 | 330 |
| Md. | 74 | 89 | 86 | 29.7 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 2,210 | 2,759 | 2,838 |
| Va. | 78 | 95 | 90 | 28.2 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 2,221 | 2,898 | 2,835 |
| W.Va. | 10 | 14 | 12 | 26.8 | 28.0 | 26.0 | 274 | 392 | 312 |
| N.C. | 36 | 37 | 36 | 24.4 | 24.0 | 32.0 | 881 | 888 | 1,152 |
| S.C. | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 26.0 | 509 | 440 | 546 |
| Ga. | 7 | 5 | 5 | 19.7 | 22.0 | 22.5 | 140 | 110 | 112 |
| Ky. | 76 | 63 | 46 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 22.5 | 1,799 | 1,480 | 1,035 |
| Tenn. | 87 | 66 | 53 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 1,729 | 1,221 | 980 |
| Ala. | 1/ 3 | 2 | 2 | 1/ 19.6 | 20.0 | 24.0 | 1/ 53 | 40 | 48 |
| Miss. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 66 | 25 | 25 |
| Ark. | 8 | 4 | 4 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 149 | 84 | 64 |
| Okla. | 296 | 92 | 50 | 16.4 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 4,848 | 1,242 | 600 |
| Tex. | 229 | 133 | 53 | 17.1 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 4,010 | 1,729 | 636 |
| Mont. | 576 | 849 | 509 | 25.5 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 14,692 | 23,772 | 13,743 |
| Idaho | 318 | 386 | 328 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 11,305 | 13,896 | 11,808 |
| Wyo. | 131 | 163 | 143 | 29.6 | 28.0 | 29.0 | 3,872 | 4,564 | 4,147 |
| Colo. | 668 | 490 | 466 | 24.8 | 19.5 | 22.0 | 16,705 | 9,555 | 10,252 |
| N.Mex. | 33 | 38 | 44 | 20.6 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 658 | 836 | 880 |
| Ariz. | 83 | 163 | 98 | 35.5 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 3,037 | 6,520 | 3,920 |
| Utah | 121 | 120 | 122 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 5,420 | 5,520 | 5,490 |
| Nev. | 22 | 30 | 23 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 38.0 | 778 | 1,050 | 874 |
| Wash. | 170 | 250 | 148 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 6,180 | 8,750 | 5,328 |
| Oreg. | 280 | 370 | 370 | 32.7 | 33.0 | 29.0 | 9,254 | 12,210 | 10,730 |
| Calif. | 1,427 | 1,800 | 1,494 | 28.4 | 32.0 | 28.0 | 40,750 | 57,600 | 41,832 |
| U.S. | 12,569 | 11,191 | 9,793 | 24.4 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 306,523 | 301,009 | 262,590 |

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951

3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

## RYE

| State | Acreage Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested: 1950 | Acreage For harvest: 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.Y. | 16 | 18 | 15 | 17.7 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 277 | 360 | 300 |
| N.J. | 15 | 14 | 13 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 249 | 245 | 234 |
| Pa. | 37 | 13 | 10 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 545 | 202 | 155 |
| Ohio | 47 | 35 | 20 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 800 | 665 | 360 |
| Ind. | 88 | 59 | 42 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 1,207 | 826 | 588 |
| Ill. | 53 | 62 | 60 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 689 | 868 | 840 |
| Mich. | 64 | 65 | 65 | 14.3 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 930 | 1,040 | 1,105 |
| Wis. | 111 | 92 | 97 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 1,282 | 1,150 | 1,406 |
| Minn. | 187 | 162 | 190 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 2,632 | 2,349 | 3,230 |
| Iowa | 17 | 14 | 10 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 257 | 224 | 150 |
| Mo. | 40 | 36 | 30 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 488 | 468 | 420 |
| N.Dak. | 422 | 234 | 190 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 5,370 | 2,808 | 2,470 |
| S.Dak. | 443 | 420 | 533 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 5,390 | 5,250 | 7,995 |
| Nebr. | 330 | 210 | 189 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 3,593 | 2,415 | 2,268 |
| Kans. | 75 | 42 | 29 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 805 | 441 | 304 |
| Del. | 16 | 18 | 19 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 202 | 234 | 247 |
| Md. | 19 | 18 | 17 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 271 | 252 | 255 |
| Va. | 36 | 26 | 26 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 478 | 390 | 416 |
| W.Va. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 47 | 28 | 27 |
| N.C. | 33 | 18 | 16 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 362 | 207 | 224 |
| S.C. | 17 | 9 | 10 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 156 | 90 | 120 |
| Ga. | 12 | 4 | 6 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 104 | 44 | 72 |
| Ky. | 28 | 21 | 18 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 375 | 242 | 234 |
| Tenn. | 33 | 22 | 15 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 337 | 220 | 165 |
| Okla. | 75 | 45 | 48 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 691 | 338 | 456 |
| Tex. | 23 | 28 | 21 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 209 | 196 | 105 |
| Mont. | 32 | 20 | 20 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 386 | 250 | 240 |
| Idaho | 5 | 4 | 3 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 73 | 52 | 45 |
| Wyo. | 14 | 6 | 7 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 163 | 72 | 70 |
| Colo. | 70 | 28 | 30 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 732 | 238 | 270 |
| N.Mex. | 8 | 4 | 3 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 84 | 24 | 15 |
| Utah | 8 | 6 | 7 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 84 | 54 | 63 |
| Wash. | 20 | 20 | 21 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 246 | 230 | 220 |
| Oreg. | 37 | 35 | 34 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 13.5 | 512 | 385 | 459 |
| Calif. | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 146 | 120 | 120 |
| U.S. | 2,448 | 1,822 | 1,828 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 30,173 | 22,977 | 25,648 |

## RICE

| State | Acreage Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested: 1950 | Acreage For harvest: 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand bags 1/ | | |
| Miss. | --- | 7 | 30 | --- | 2,700 | 2,700 | --- | 189 | 810 |
| Ark. | 295 | 343 | 446 | 2,210 | 2,325 | 2,250 | 6,525 | 7,975 | 10,035 |
| La. | 581 | 545 | 616 | 1,723 | 1,925 | 1,750 | 10,000 | 10,491 | 10,780 |
| Tex. | 410 | 481 | 539 | 2,023 | 2,400 | 2,100 | 8,264 | 11,544 | 11,319 |
| Calif. | 222 | 232 | 313 | 2,988 | 3,350 | 3,000 | 6,630 | 7,772 | 9,390 |
| U.S. | 1,507 | 1,608 | 1,944 | 2,083 | 2,361 | 2,178 | 31,431 | 37,971 | 42,334 |

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

## SORGHUMS 1/

| State | Acreage | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Planted | | | Harvested | | For harvest |
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand acres | | | | | |
| Ind. | 11 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| Ill. | 16 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 4 |
| Wis. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Minn. | 22 | 19 | 12 | 22 | 16 | 12 |
| Iowa | 43 | 18 | 8 | 42 | 18 | 8 |
| Mo. | 252 | 121 | 125 | 246 | 119 | 124 |
| N.Dak. | 101 | 67 | 55 | 98 | 62 | 52 |
| S.Dak. | 601 | 420 | 231 | 548 | 402 | 225 |
| Nebr. | 789 | 493 | 424 | 744 | 474 | 408 |
| Kans. | 3,142 | 3,124 | 4,186 | 2,939 | 3,024 | 4,022 |
| Va. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| W.Va. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| N.C. | 31 | 55 | 67 | 31 | 55 | 67 |
| S.C. | 33 | 26 | 25 | 33 | 26 | 25 |
| Ga. | 55 | 42 | 40 | 55 | 42 | 40 |
| Ky. | 36 | 19 | 18 | 36 | 19 | 18 |
| Tenn. | 55 | 37 | 33 | 55 | 37 | 33 |
| Ala. | 79 | 90 | 66 | 77 | 87 | 65 |
| Miss. | 56 | 40 | 33 | 55 | 39 | 33 |
| Ark. | 105 | 106 | 78 | 103 | 102 | 76 |
| La. | 11 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| Okla. | 1,973 | 1,963 | 2,120 | 1,846 | 1,878 | 1,991 |
| Tex. | 7,162 | 8,430 | 6,924 | 6,846 | 8,244 | 6,776 |
| Mont. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Wyo. | 15 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 8 |
| Colo. | 713 | 625 | 775 | 645 | 449 | 629 |
| N.Mex. | 499 | 599 | 562 | 441 | 556 | 520 |
| Ariz. | 62 | 103 | 41 | 60 | 100 | 35 |
| Calif. | 136 | 142 | 106 | 134 | 142 | 106 |
| U.S. | 16,024 | 16,587 | 15,970 | 15,131 | 15,935 | 15,303 |

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

## HOPS

| State | Acreage in production | | | Yield per acre | | | Production 1/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
| | Acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| Idaho | 2/397 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2/1,561 | 1,855 | 1,400 | 2/593 | 1,855 | 2,100 |
| Wash. | 9,940 | 13,800 | 15,300 | 1,773 | 1,745 | 1,750 | 17,405 | 24,081 | 26,775 |
| Oreg. | 18,520 | 14,600 | 15,000 | 908 | 1,115 | 1,130 | 16,775 | 16,279 | 16,950 |
| Calif. | 8,440 | 9,400 | 9,400 | 1,490 | 1,715 | 1,500 | 12,613 | 16,121 | 14,100 |
| U.S. | 37,138 | 38,800 | 41,200 | 1,267 | 1,504 | 1,454 | 47,149 | 58,336 | 59,925 |

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 39 million pounds in 1949 and 50 million pounds in 1950. 2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## ALL HAY

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Maine | 893 | 890 | 900 | 0.96 | 0.89 | 1.00 | 856 | 788 | 900 |
| N.H. | 374 | 357 | 358 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 430 | 410 | 430 |
| Vt. | 1,015 | 1,019 | 1,030 | 1.39 | 1.37 | 1.45 | 1,417 | 1,397 | 1,494 |
| Mass. | 375 | 374 | 379 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.65 | 588 | 590 | 625 |
| R.I. | 36 | 37 | 37 | 1.38 | 1.51 | 1.45 | 50 | 56 | 54 |
| Conn. | 296 | 287 | 293 | 1.55 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 457 | 481 | 483 |
| N.Y. | 3,945 | 3,848 | 3,902 | 1.49 | 1.59 | 1.55 | 5,864 | 6,100 | 6,048 |
| N.J. | 261 | 260 | 268 | 1.63 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 426 | 467 | 482 |
| Pa. | 2,445 | 2,468 | 2,494 | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 3,542 | 3,641 | 3,741 |
| Ohio | 2,556 | 2,680 | 2,738 | 1.46 | 1.49 | 1.60 | 3,722 | 3,994 | 4,381 |
| Ind. | 1,861 | 1,850 | 1,796 | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 2,534 | 2,622 | 2,694 |
| Ill. | 2,765 | 2,797 | 2,753 | 1.45 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 3,987 | 4,602 | 4,680 |
| Mich. | 2,727 | 2,735 | 2,765 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.55 | 3,768 | 3,794 | 4,286 |
| Wis. | 4,081 | 3,946 | 4,223 | 1.69 | 1.79 | 2.15 | 6,884 | 7,051 | 9,079 |
| Minn. | 4,266 | 3,812 | 4,115 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.80 | 6,277 | 5,494 | 7,407 |
| Iowa. | 3,456 | 3,648 | 3,850 | 1.58 | 1.74 | 1.80 | 5,474 | 6,347 | 6,930 |
| Mo. | 3,673 | 3,686 | 3,639 | 1.19 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 4,387 | 4,823 | 4,731 |
| N.Dak. | 3,194 | 3,679 | 3,647 | .96 | .94 | .95 | 3,074 | 3,440 | 3,465 |
| S.Dak. | 3,468 | 4,677 | 4,712 | .84 | .73 | 1.00 | 2,903 | 3,405 | 4,712 |
| Nebr. | 3,944 | 4,532 | 4,678 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.25 | 4,080 | 5,115 | 5,848 |
| Kans. | 1,745 | 1,950 | 1,969 | 1.59 | 1.68 | 1.75 | 2,792 | 3,273 | 3,446 |
| Del. | 74 | 69 | 67 | 1.31 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 97 | 96 | 94 |
| Md. | 448 | 472 | 470 | 1.32 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 594 | 644 | 682 |
| Va. | 1,368 | 1,351 | 1,398 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.30 | 1,588 | 1,719 | 1,817 |
| W.Va. | 805 | 820 | 827 | 1.22 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 986 | 1,050 | 1,116 |
| N.C. | 1,238 | 1,140 | 1,153 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1,251 | 1,246 | 1,211 |
| S.C. | 573 | 422 | 452 | .80 | .82 | .85 | 454 | 344 | 384 |
| Ga. | 1,387 | 979 | 1,014 | .55 | .62 | .60 | 752 | 604 | 608 |
| Fla. | 118 | 88 | 92 | .55 | .60 | .60 | 64 | 53 | 55 |
| Ky. | 1,778 | 1,898 | 1,899 | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.25 | 2,334 | 2,633 | 2,374 |
| Tenn. | 1,876 | 1,611 | 1,609 | 1.18 | 1.32 | 1.20 | 2,211 | 2,126 | 1,931 |
| Ala. | 1,011 | 717 | 722 | .75 | .86 | .80 | 750 | 616 | 578 |
| Miss. | 884 | 748 | 710 | 1.23 | 1.39 | 1.20 | 1,088 | 1,041 | 852 |
| Ark. | 1,393 | 1,273 | 1,204 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 1.20 | 1,613 | 1,623 | 1,445 |
| La. | 332 | 316 | 336 | 1.23 | 1.40 | 1.05 | 409 | 441 | 353 |
| Okla. | 1,337 | 1,331 | 1,365 | 1.26 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1,677 | 1,855 | 1,911 |
| Tex. | 1,492 | 1,149 | 1,149 | .97 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1,437 | 1,281 | 1,206 |
| Mont. | 2,191 | 2,601 | 2,556 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 2,612 | 2,999 | 2,812 |
| Idaho | 1,151 | 1,144 | 1,137 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.05 | 2,419 | 2,424 | 2,331 |
| Wyo. | 1,105 | 1,119 | 1,135 | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1,262 | 1,150 | 1,192 |
| Colo. | 1,417 | 1,347 | 1,401 | 1.58 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 2,238 | 1,984 | 2,102 |
| N.Mex. | 219 | 229 | 225 | 2.18 | 2.36 | 2.15 | 477 | 540 | 484 |
| Ariz. | 274 | 257 | 254 | 2.28 | 2.54 | 2.35 | 624 | 653 | 597 |
| Utah | 571 | 555 | 510 | 2.04 | 1.91 | 2.05 | 1,165 | 1,062 | 1,046 |
| Nev. | 424 | 450 | 391 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 622 | 662 | 586 |
| Wash. | 909 | 873 | 864 | 1.96 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1,778 | 1,737 | 1,685 |
| Oreg. | 1,107 | 1,123 | 1,115 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1,927 | 1,904 | 1,848 |
| Calif. | 1,988 | 2,127 | 1,972 | 2.87 | 3.03 | 2.90 | 5,704 | 6,442 | 5,719 |
| U.S. | 74,845 | 75,741 | 76,573 | 1.36 | 1.41 | 1.47 | 101,644 | 106,819 | 112,927 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

## CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest: Indicated 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Maine | 458 | 442 | 438 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 492 | 442 | 482 |
| N.H. | 172 | 146 | 150 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 221 | 190 | 202 |
| Vt. | 583 | 537 | 537 | 1.44 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 845 | 752 | 806 |
| Mass. | 216 | 198 | 200 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 372 | 346 | 360 |
| R.I. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| Conn. | 142 | 129 | 134 | 1.62 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 230 | 219 | 228 |
| N.Y. | 2,692 | 2,560 | 2,560 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 4,059 | 4,096 | 4,096 |
| N.J. | 125 | 122 | 122 | 1.48 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 186 | 195 | 195 |
| Pa. | 1,966 | 1,993 | 2,013 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 2,738 | 2,790 | 2,919 |
| Ohio | 1,874 | 1,982 | 2,002 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.50 | 2,528 | 2,676 | 3,003 |
| Ind. | 981 | 1,102 | 1,058 | 1.22 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1,199 | 1,378 | 1,375 |
| Ill. | 1,394 | 1,498 | 1,408 | 1.33 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1,858 | 2,097 | 1,901 |
| Mich. | 1,253 | 1,139 | 1,139 | 1.28 | 1.25 | 1.45 | 1,600 | 1,424 | 1,652 |
| Wis. | 2,610 | 1,767 | 1,787 | 1.52 | 1.45 | 1.80 | 3,997 | 2,562 | 3,181 |
| Minn. | 1,075 | 903 | 885 | 1.44 | 1.30 | 1.70 | 1,559 | 1,174 | 1,504 |
| Iowa | 2,140 | 2,316 | 2,385 | 1.35 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 2,905 | 3,474 | 3,697 |
| Mo. | 1,156 | 1,243 | 1,218 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1,205 | 1,429 | 1,401 |
| N.Dak. | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| S.Dak. | 14 | 36 | 32 | 1.14 | .90 | 1.25 | 16 | 32 | 40 |
| Nebr. | 30 | 90 | 90 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 36 | 117 | 117 |
| Kans. | 74 | 142 | 138 | 1.27 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 93 | 185 | 172 |
| Del. | 30 | 28 | 28 | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 40 | 38 | 39 |
| Md. | 299 | 297 | 306 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 371 | 371 | 413 |
| Va. | 476 | 472 | 481 | 1.22 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 584 | 637 | 625 |
| W.Va. | 432 | 438 | 442 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 520 | 548 | 575 |
| N.C. | 80 | 98 | 100 | 1.16 | 1.25 | 1.10 | 94 | 122 | 110 |
| Ga. | 7 | 8 | 8 | .90 | .85 | .90 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Ky. | 409 | 409 | 425 | 1.24 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 512 | 532 | 510 |
| Tenn. | 180 | 175 | 166 | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 213 | 219 | 191 |
| Ala. | 5 | 5 | 5 | .89 | 1.00 | .85 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Miss. | 12 | 13 | 13 | 1.16 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 14 | 19 | 16 |
| Ark. | 27 | 33 | 36 | 1.14 | 1.35 | 1.20 | 31 | 41 | 43 |
| La. | 22 | 26 | 28 | 1.06 | 1.15 | .90 | 23 | 30 | 25 |
| Mont. | 198 | 231 | 236 | 1.34 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 265 | 300 | 295 |
| Idaho | 114 | 95 | 100 | 1.31 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 148 | 128 | 130 |
| Wyo. | 81 | 88 | 95 | 1.21 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 98 | 92 | 114 |
| Colo. | 158 | 150 | 156 | 1.47 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 233 | 195 | 218 |
| N.Mex. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1.36 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| Utah | 25 | 22 | 28 | 1.69 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 43 | 35 | 45 |
| Nev. | 30 | 34 | 35 | 1.41 | 1.50 | 1.35 | 42 | 51 | 47 |
| Wash. | 184 | 183 | 178 | 2.13 | 2.05 | 2.00 | 393 | 375 | 356 |
| Oreg. | 114 | 112 | 112 | 1.82 | 1.75 | 1.65 | 209 | 196 | 185 |
| Calif. | 38 | 39 | 39 | 1.83 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 70 | 68 | 70 |
| U.S. | 21,912 | 21,336 | 21,327 | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 30,098 | 29,636 | 31,397 |

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

| State | ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: For harvest 1951 | ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Av. 1940-49 | ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: 1950 | ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | ALFALFA HAY: Production: Av. 1940-49 | ALFALFA HAY: Production: 1950 | ALFALFA HAY: Production: Indicated 1951 | PASTURE: Condition July 1: Av. 1940-49 | PASTURE: Condition July 1: 1950 | PASTURE: Condition July 1: 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | | Percent | | |
| Maine | 4 | 6 | 7 | 1.44 | 1.30 | 1.45 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 88 | 80 | 93 |
| N.H. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.15 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 88 | 86 | 92 |
| Vt. | 25 | 30 | 32 | 2.12 | 2.05 | 2.15 | 53 | 62 | 69 | 90 | 84 | 94 |
| Mass. | 12 | 14 | 15 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.35 | 26 | 30 | 35 | 85 | 87 | 96 |
| R.I. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.28 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 84 | 92 | 97 |
| Conn. | 25 | 35 | 36 | 2.40 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 60 | 93 | 92 | 88 | 94 | 96 |
| N.Y. | 400 | 398 | 418 | 1.99 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 794 | 836 | 857 | 86 | 86 | 91 |
| N.J. | 71 | 79 | 81 | 2.15 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 152 | 186 | 198 | 79 | 76 | 89 |
| Pa. | 295 | 339 | 346 | 1.91 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 563 | 661 | 692 | 87 | 88 | 91 |
| Ohio | 456 | 544 | 582 | 1.96 | 2.05 | 2.10 | 896 | 1,115 | 1,222 | 90 | 91 | 95 |
| Ind. | 432 | 489 | 499 | 1.84 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 796 | 929 | 998 | 90 | 94 | 96 |
| Ill. | 563 | 852 | 954 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.50 | 1,306 | 2,045 | 2,385 | 90 | 93 | 94 |
| Mich. | 1,187 | 1,226 | 1,238 | 1.56 | 1.60 | 1.75 | 1,851 | 1,962 | 2,166 | 90 | 87 | 96 |
| Wis. | 1,087 | 1,818 | 2,182 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.55 | 2,372 | 4,000 | 5,564 | 88 | 88 | 100 |
| Minn. | 1,128 | 1,287 | 1,712 | 2.03 | 1.95 | 2.30 | 2,289 | 2,510 | 3,938 | 87 | 85 | 98 |
| Iowa | 899 | 1,147 | 1,296 | 2.23 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2,014 | 2,638 | 3,046 | 93 | 96 | 101 |
| Mo. | 319 | 351 | 376 | 2.62 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 835 | 983 | 1,053 | 90 | 91 | 97 |
| N.Dak. | 188 | 334 | 448 | 1.44 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 271 | 501 | 650 | 86 | 90 | 85 |
| S.Dak. | 358 | 647 | 861 | 1.53 | 1.35 | 1.75 | 553 | 873 | 1,507 | 87 | 81 | 97 |
| Nebr. | 886 | 1,239 | 1,363 | 1.98 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 1,759 | 2,540 | 3,067 | 86 | 82 | 99 |
| Kans. | 833 | 995 | 1,015 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 2.25 | 1,753 | 2,139 | 2,284 | 88 | 76 | 99 |
| Del. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2.24 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 80 | 92 | 91 |
| Md. | 49 | 66 | 65 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 99 | 132 | 136 | 82 | 85 | 91 |
| Va. | 77 | 118 | 125 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 174 | 277 | 306 | 85 | 89 | 93 |
| W.Va. | 53 | 69 | 71 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 109 | 141 | 160 | 87 | 95 | 97 |
| N.C. | 19 | 66 | 62 | 2.14 | 2.40 | 2.25 | 44 | 158 | 140 | 79 | 87 | 80 |
| S.C. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 74 | 68 | 69 |
| Ga. | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 1.90 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 77 | 71 | 72 |
| Fla. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 78 | 76 | 79 |
| Ky. | 239 | 264 | 232 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 2.00 | 504 | 568 | 464 | 85 | 96 | 87 |
| Tenn. | 135 | 158 | 130 | 2.28 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 309 | 379 | 286 | 77 | 92 | 83 |
| Ala. | 9 | 22 | 17 | 1.78 | 2.00 | 1.70 | 17 | 44 | 29 | 78 | 80 | 70 |
| Miss. | 57 | 25 | 22 | 2.26 | 2.40 | 2.20 | 128 | 60 | 48 | 79 | 85 | 75 |
| Ark. | 103 | 70 | 50 | 2.53 | 2.90 | 2.70 | 262 | 203 | 135 | 84 | 89 | 88 |
| La. | 22 | 18 | 16 | 2.16 | 2.50 | 2.20 | 48 | 45 | 35 | 80 | 89 | 61 |
| Okla. | 345 | 454 | 436 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 689 | 908 | 916 | 86 | 81 | 92 |
| Tex. | 135 | 155 | 147 | 2.62 | 2.50 | 2.40 | 329 | 388 | 353 | 80 | 83 | 78 |
| Mont. | 737 | 782 | 805 | 1.64 | 1.70 | 1.55 | 1,206 | 1,329 | 1,248 | 89 | 94 | 87 |
| Idaho | 794 | 811 | 795 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 1,985 | 2,028 | 1,948 | 92 | 89 | 90 |
| Wyo. | 347 | 329 | 342 | 1.68 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 585 | 494 | 530 | 93 | 84 | 86 |
| Colo. | 631 | 575 | 581 | 2.14 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1,352 | 1,208 | 1,220 | 88 | 52 | 85 |
| N.Mex. | 141 | 153 | 142 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 2.80 | 395 | 459 | 398 | 70 | 39 | 61 |
| Ariz. | 204 | 201 | 195 | 2.56 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 523 | 563 | 507 | 75 | 65 | 73 |
| Utah | 416 | 380 | 350 | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 956 | 836 | 840 | 85 | 73 | 82 |
| Nev. | 107 | 116 | 114 | 2.52 | 2.60 | 2.50 | 270 | 302 | 285 | 90 | 79 | 87 |
| Wash. | 314 | 311 | 327 | 2.48 | 2.50 | 2.45 | 779 | 778 | 801 | 89 | 88 | 79 |
| Oreg. | 267 | 259 | 259 | 2.61 | 2.75 | 2.60 | 696 | 712 | 673 | 90 | 89 | 77 |
| Calif. | 929 | 1,058 | 931 | 4.42 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4,106 | 4,867 | 4,283 | 80 | 80 | 81 |
| U.S. | 15,304 | 18,308 | 19,694 | 2.22 | 2.24 | 2.32 | 33,946 | 41,029 | 45,614 | 86 | 85 | 90 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## LESPEDEZA HAY

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Ohio | 9 | 11 | 11 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 11 | 14 | 14 |
| Ind. | 93 | 93 | 82 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 103 | 102 | 90 |
| Ill. | 101 | 126 | 126 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 109 | 132 | 139 |
| Mo. | 1,449 | 1,580 | 1,501 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1,541 | 1,817 | 1,651 |
| Kans. | 81 | 120 | 120 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 90 | 138 | 156 |
| Del. | 14 | 17 | 16 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 16 | 20 | 18 |
| Md. | 36 | 51 | 53 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 42 | 64 | 64 |
| Va. | 477 | 457 | 471 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 505 | 503 | 542 |
| W.Va. | 24 | 22 | 22 | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 26 | 23 | 24 |
| N.C. | 479 | 453 | 455 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 526 | 476 | 500 |
| S.C. | 184 | 206 | 231 | .92 | .80 | .90 | 174 | 165 | 208 |
| Ga. | 174 | 173 | 201 | .86 | .90 | .90 | 151 | 156 | 181 |
| Ky. | 765 | 888 | 924 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 885 | 1,110 | 1,063 |
| Tenn. | 1,172 | 970 | 989 | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1,268 | 1,164 | 1,088 |
| Ala. | 112 | 109 | 131 | .86 | .95 | .85 | 97 | 104 | 111 |
| Miss. | 305 | 289 | 266 | 1.19 | 1.35 | 1.15 | 366 | 390 | 306 |
| Ark. | 700 | 767 | 744 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 718 | 882 | 818 |
| La. | 99 | 96 | 106 | 1.26 | 1.40 | 1.00 | 124 | 134 | 106 |
| Okla. | 78 | 157 | 165 | 1.08 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 88 | 204 | 214 |
| U.S. | 6,352 | 6,565 | 6,614 | 1.07 | 1.16 | 1.10 | 6,839 | 7,598 | 7,293 |

## WILD HAY

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Tons | | | Thousand tons | | |
| Wis. | 118 | 85 | 64 | 1.17 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 138 | 106 | 86 |
| Minn. | 1,347 | 1,075 | 1,021 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 1,480 | 1,129 | 1,225 |
| Iowa | 100 | 69 | 60 | 1.17 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 116 | 76 | 72 |
| Mo. | 150 | 128 | 134 | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 178 | 160 | 174 |
| N.Dak. | 2,364 | 2,720 | 2,693 | .88 | .85 | .85 | 2,074 | 2,312 | 2,289 |
| S.Dak. | 2,815 | 3,673 | 3,600 | .72 | .60 | .80 | 2,040 | 2,204 | 2,880 |
| Nebr. | 2,800 | 3,007 | 3,007 | .72 | .75 | .80 | 2,027 | 2,255 | 2,406 |
| Kans. | 638 | 604 | 604 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 700 | 695 | 725 |
| Ark. | 183 | 169 | 155 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 201 | 211 | 186 |
| Okla. | 431 | 364 | 382 | 1.14 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 490 | 455 | 458 |
| Tex. | 178 | 155 | 155 | 1.04 | 1.05 | .90 | 185 | 163 | 140 |
| Mont. | 817 | 987 | 987 | .86 | .80 | .80 | 706 | 790 | 790 |
| Idaho | 144 | 161 | 161 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 158 | 169 | 169 |
| Wyo. | 496 | 492 | 482 | .84 | .80 | .75 | 415 | 394 | 362 |
| Colo. | 441 | 427 | 457 | 1.00 | .90 | .95 | 444 | 384 | 434 |
| N.Mex. | 18 | 18 | 15 | .80 | .65 | .80 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Ariz. | 4 | 3 | 3 | .84 | .70 | .85 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Utah | 96 | 110 | 103 | 1.22 | 1.20 | 1.25 | 117 | 132 | 129 |
| Nev. | 258 | 267 | 211 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 273 | 267 | 222 |
| Wash. | 45 | 42 | 40 | 1.19 | 1.25 | 1.15 | 54 | 52 | 46 |
| Oreg. | 275 | 291 | 291 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 316 | 320 | 306 |
| Calif. | 176 | 177 | 186 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 222 | 221 | 242 |
| 22 States | 13,892 | 15,024 | 14,811 | .89 | .83 | .90 | 12,351 | 12,509 | 13,356 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

| State | SOYBEANS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes | | | SOYBEANS: Acreage for beans | | | COWPEAS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Harvested | | For harvest | | | |
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand acres | | | Thousand acres | | | Thousand acres | | |
| N.Y. | 15 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 9 | --- | --- | --- |
| N.J. | 33 | 29 | 32 | 11 | 14 | 14 | --- | --- | --- |
| Pa. | 78 | 44 | 37 | 24 | 17 | 15 | --- | --- | --- |
| Ohio | 1,105 | 1,100 | 1,133 | 942 | 1,056 | 1,099 | --- | --- | --- |
| Ind. | 1,593 | 1,702 | 1,702 | 1,298 | 1,591 | 1,600 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Ill. | 3,584 | 4,091 | 3,641 | 3,184 | 3,948 | 3,532 | 117 | 33 | 26 |
| Mich. | 139 | 122 | 120 | 96 | 117 | 115 | --- | --- | --- |
| Wis. | 104 | 70 | 46 | 35 | 24 | 20 | --- | --- | --- |
| Minn. | 539 | 1,101 | 1,112 | 444 | 1,057 | 1,073 | --- | --- | --- |
| Iowa | 1,738 | 1,960 | 1,607 | 1,550 | 1,921 | 1,577 | --- | --- | --- |
| Mo. | 760 | 1,175 | 1,363 | 584 | 1,191 | 1,321 | 51 | 20 | 20 |
| N.Dak. | 1/10 | 44 | 31 | 1/8 | 41 | 28 | --- | --- | --- |
| S.Dak. | 22 | 68 | 63 | 19 | 66 | 61 | --- | --- | --- |
| Nebr. | 34 | 50 | 50 | 27 | 46 | 46 | --- | --- | --- |
| Kans. | 213 | 370 | 518 | 177 | 359 | 506 | 29 | 33 | 33 |
| Del. | 60 | 65 | 58 | 36 | 46 | 43 | --- | --- | --- |
| Md. | 80 | 80 | 79 | 32 | 41 | 55 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Va. | 156 | 176 | 202 | 83 | 133 | 154 | 32 | 15 | 14 |
| W.Va. | 34 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- |
| N.C. | 388 | 418 | 410 | 232 | 301 | 298 | 110 | 49 | 44 |
| S.C. | 45 | 82 | 100 | 15 | 44 | 54 | 297 | 135 | 135 |
| Ga. | 84 | 92 | 110 | 12 | 24 | 34 | 282 | 169 | 152 |
| Fla. | --- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 6 | 28 | 27 | 26 |
| Ky. | 194 | 196 | 196 | 79 | 108 | 134 | 27 | 12 | 11 |
| Tenn. | 212 | 234 | 257 | 54 | 150 | 176 | 64 | 20 | 18 |
| Ala. | 253 | 195 | 220 | 33 | 90 | 114 | 140 | 71 | 62 |
| Miss. | 318 | 438 | 512 | 97 | 282 | 347 | 155 | 67 | 59 |
| Ark. | 319 | 629 | 660 | 224 | 556 | 580 | 177 | 70 | 54 |
| La. | 118 | 111 | 130 | 29 | 40 | 45 | 81 | 53 | 43 |
| Okla. | 21 | 29 | 61 | 7 | 21 | 45 | 94 | 104 | 106 |
| Tex. | 18 | 10 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 338 | 207 | 155 |
| U.S. | 12,266 | 14,704 | 14,485 | 9,348 | 13,291 | 13,102 | 2,043 | 1,089 | 961 |

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

| State | Acreage: Planted | | | Acreage: Harvested | | For harvest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1942-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Average 1942-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand acres | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 73 | 45 | 55 | 50 | 35 | 40 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## PEANUTS

| State | Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Average 1940-49 | Grown alone: 1950 1/ | Grown alone: 1951 | Interplanted: Average 1940-49 | Interplanted: 1950 1/ | Interplanted: 1951 | Equivalent solid 2/: Average 1940-49 | Equivalent solid 2/: 1950 1/ | Equivalent solid 2/: 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | | | | | | |
| Va. | 155 | 149 | 149 | --- | --- | --- | 155 | 149 | 149 |
| N.C. | 296 | 243 | 250 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 297 | 244 | 251 |
| Tenn. | 8 | 5 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area) | 458 | 397 | 404 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 460 | 398 | 405 |
| S.C. | 36 | 23 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 24 | 20 |
| Ga. | 1,231 | 919 | 901 | 387 | 200 | 200 | 1,424 | 1,019 | 1,001 |
| Fla. | 262 | 200 | 200 | 162 | 124 | 124 | 343 | 262 | 262 |
| Ala. | 592 | 420 | 399 | 56 | 12 | 10 | 620 | 426 | 404 |
| Miss. | 31 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 16 | 15 |
| TOTAL (S.E. area) | 2,152 | 1,577 | 1,533 | 610 | 340 | 338 | 2,458 | 1,747 | 1,702 |
| Ark. | 40 | 13 | 12 | --- | --- | --- | 41 | 13 | 12 |
| La. | 22 | 8 | 7 | 2 | --- | --- | 23 | 8 | 7 |
| Okla. | 236 | 224 | 237 | --- | --- | --- | 239 | 224 | 237 |
| Texas | 750 | 522 | 496 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 761 | 530 | 503 |
| N.Mex. | 8 | 7 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| TOTAL (S.W. area) | 1,055 | 774 | 757 | 34 | 16 | 14 | 1,072 | 782 | 764 |
| U.S. | 3,666 | 2,748 | 2,694 | 646 | 358 | 354 | 3,989 | 2,927 | 2,871 |

1/ Revised. 2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

| State | Acreage harvested 1/: Average 1940-49 | Acreage harvested 1/: 1950 2/ | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 2/ | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | Pounds | | Thousand pounds | |
| Va. | 152 | 146 | 1,240 | 1,535 | 188,021 | 224,110 |
| N.C. | 279 | 231 | 1,122 | 1,065 | 311,000 | 246,015 |
| Tenn. | 8 | 5 | 782 | 800 | 5,960 | 4,000 |
| TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area.) | 438 | 382 | 1,157 | 1,241 | 504,981 | 474,125 |
| S.C. | 31 | 20 | 614 | 790 | 18,696 | 15,800 |
| Ga. | 985 | 735 | 708 | 925 | 690,583 | 679,875 |
| Fla. | 98 | 72 | 664 | 820 | 64,736 | 59,040 |
| Ala. | 446 | 332 | 705 | 980 | 310,160 | 325,360 |
| Miss. | 22 | 13 | 353 | 425 | 7,695 | 5,525 |
| TOTAL (S.E. area.) | 1,582 | 1,172 | 698 | 926 | 1,091,870 | 1,085,600 |
| Ark. | 18 | 7 | 382 | 475 | 6,470 | 3,325 |
| La. | 9 | 3 | 326 | 340 | 2,896 | 1,020 |
| Okla. | 204 | 216 | 494 | 580 | 98,328 | 125,280 |
| Texas | 664 | 490 | 473 | 660 | 303,934 | 323,400 |
| N.Mex. | 8 | 7 | 1,062 | 935 | 8,483 | 6,545 |
| TOTAL (S.W. area) | 903 | 723 | 480 | 636 | 420,111 | 459,570 |
| U.S. | 2,923 | 2,277 | 704 | 887 | 2,016,962 | 2,019,295 |

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CROP REPORT** as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 5:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand bags 2/ | | |
| Maine | 6 | 5 | 6 | 966 | 900 | 1,000 | 64 | 45 | 60 |
| New York | 131 | 131 | 118 | 1,011 | 1,030 | 1,150 | 1,344 | 1,349 | 1,357 |
| Michigan | 542 | 420 | 399 | 833 | 950 | 950 | 4,490 | 3,990 | 3,790 |
| Total N.E. | 686 | 556 | 523 | 867 | 968 | 996 | 5,954 | 5,384 | 5,207 |
| Nebraska | 56 | 60 | 60 | 1,537 | 1,650 | 1,400 | 863 | 990 | 840 |
| Montana | 26 | 15 | 15 | 1,236 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 311 | 210 | 195 |
| Idaho | 137 | 133 | 138 | 1,617 | 1,850 | 1,600 | 2,213 | 2,460 | 2,208 |
| Wyoming | 85 | 69 | 68 | 1,353 | 1,350 | 1,300 | 1,133 | 952 | 884 |
| Washington | 4 | 12 | 13 | 1,220 | 1,880 | 1,800 | 56 | 226 | 234 |
| Total N.W. | 310 | 289 | 294 | 1,482 | 1,667 | 1,483 | 4,591 | 4,818 | 4,361 |
| Colorado | 316 | 239 | 239 | 648 | 760 | 770 | 2,039 | 1,816 | 1,840 |
| New Mexico | 191 | 76 | 68 | 332 | 270 | 300 | 661 | 205 | 204 |
| Arizona | 13 | 12 | 9 | 512 | 500 | 450 | 68 | 60 | 40 |
| Utah | 8 | 10 | 9 | 581 | 280 | 200 | 43 | 28 | 18 |
| Total S.W. | 530 | 337 | 325 | 537 | 626 | 647 | 2,814 | 2,109 | 2,102 |
| California: | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Lima | 89 | 71 | 69 | 1,355 | 1,875 | 1,600 | 1,198 | 1,331 | 1,104 |
| Baby Lima | 71 | 72 | 60 | 1,502 | 1,708 | 1,500 | 1,059 | 1,230 | 900 |
| Other | 197 | 168 | 210 | 1,213 | 1,173 | 1,200 | 2,404 | 1,971 | 2,520 |
| Total Calif. | 356 | 311 | 339 | 1,306 | 1,457 | 1,335 | 4,661 | 4,532 | 4,524 |
| United States | 1,882 | 1,493 | 1,481 | 958 | 1,128 | 1,093 | 18,000 | 16,843 | 16,194 |

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

## PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand bags 2/ | | |
| Minn. | 3/ 5 | 3 | 3 | 3/ 874 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 3/ 41 | 33 | 33 |
| N.Dak. | 3/ 11 | 2 | 5 | 3/ 1,149 | 800 | 1,200 | 3/ 127 | 16 | 60 |
| Mont. | 30 | 6 | 6 | 1,166 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 348 | 84 | 81 |
| Idaho | 156 | 60 | 74 | 1,228 | 1,450 | 1,250 | 1,716 | 870 | 925 |
| Wyo. | 3/ 2 | 2 | 2 | 3/ 1,114 | 1,250 | 1,200 | 3/ 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Colo. | 22 | 10 | 10 | 884 | 950 | 600 | 199 | 95 | 60 |
| Wash. | 227 | 113 | 164 | 1,298 | 1,420 | 1,320 | 3,027 | 1,605 | 2,165 |
| Oreg. | 26 | 14 | 14 | 1,308 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 343 | 161 | 161 |
| Calif. | 3/ 20 | 9 | 5 | 3/ 1,023 | 1,000 | 1,520 | 3/ 200 | 90 | 46 |
| U.S. | 471 | 219 | 281 | 1,230 | 1,360 | 1,265 | 5,955 | 2,979 | 3,555 |

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## FLAXSEED

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Ill. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 87 | 14 | 13 |
| Mich. | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 10.5 | 58 | 30 | 63 |
| Wis. | 12 | 9 | 9 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 142 | 126 | 112 |
| Minn. | 1,361 | 1,205 | 1,181 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 13,929 | 13,255 | 13,582 |
| Iowa | 158 | 82 | 60 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 1,980 | 1,353 | 720 |
| Mo. | 9 | 4 | 2 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 56 | 28 | 10 |
| N.Dak. | 1,258 | 1,695 | 1,746 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9,801 | 16,102 | 15,714 |
| S.Dak. | 451 | 503 | 538 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 4,168 | 4,527 | 5,380 |
| Kans. | 138 | 27 | 18 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 950 | 189 | 126 |
| Okla. | 19 | 3 | 2 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 109 | 27 | 14 |
| Tex. | 93 | 211 | 16 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 625 | 1,266 | 64 |
| Mont. | 204 | 72 | 48 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 1,418 | 648 | 408 |
| Wyo. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Ariz. | 21 | 13 | 4 | 23.8 | 19.0 | 27.0 | 522 | 247 | 108 |
| Wash. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1/11.6 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 21 | 14 | 30 |
| Oreg. | 4 | 2 | --- | 1/11.2 | 8.0 | --- | 51 | 16 | --- |
| Calif. | 170 | 59 | 62 | 19.2 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 3,225 | 1,416 | 1,612 |
| U.S. | 3,919 | 3,893 | 3,696 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 37,186 | 39,263 | 37,961 |

1/ Short-time average.

## SORGO FOR SIRUP

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | | Thousand acres | | |
| Ind. | 2 | 1 | 1 | Ga. | 16 | 12 | 10 |
| Ill. | 2 | 1 | 1 | Ky. | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Wis. | 1 | 1 | 1 | Tenn. | 15 | 9 | 7 |
| Iowa | 3 | 2 | 2 | Ala. | 26 | 13 | 11 |
| Mo. | 7 | 4 | 4 | Miss. | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| Kans. | 2 | 2 | 2 | Ark. | 16 | 10 | 8 |
| Va. | 3 | 2 | 2 | La. | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| W.Va. | 2 | 2 | 1 | Okla. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| N.C. | 12 | 10 | 9 | Tex. | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| S.C. | 10 | 6 | 5 | U.S. | 167 | 101 | 87 |

## TOBACCO

| State | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Av. 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| Mass. | 6,560 | 8,200 | 7,300 | 1,581 | 1,668 | 1,617 | 10,353 | 13,675 | 11,801 |
| Conn. | 17,450 | 19,200 | 17,900 | 1,359 | 1,428 | 1,428 | 23,688 | 27,412 | 25,560 |
| N.Y. | 800 | 500 | 500 | 1,335 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,076 | 700 | 675 |
| Pa. | 35,810 | 39,600 | 37,300 | 1,461 | 1,550 | 1,575 | 52,486 | 61,365 | 58,752 |
| Ohio | 21,650 | 20,600 | 20,300 | 1,134 | 1,195 | 1,357 | 24,361 | 24,610 | 27,550 |
| Ind. | 9,770 | 10,100 | 11,100 | 1,187 | 1,272 | 1,349 | 11,675 | 12,850 | 14,970 |
| Wis. | 22,210 | 21,100 | 17,900 | 1,484 | 1,452 | 1,479 | 32,968 | 30,645 | 26,480 |
| Minn. | 570 | 400 | 300 | 1,250 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 709 | 520 | 390 |
| Mo. | 5,730 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 1,058 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 6,047 | 5,390 | 5,750 |
| Kans. | 250 | 200 | 200 | 1,010 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 254 | 240 | 230 |
| Md. | 42,610 | 50,000 | 51,000 | 762 | 800 | 875 | 32,966 | 40,000 | 44,625 |
| Va. | 121,860 | 118,800 | 132,500 | 1,074 | 1,393 | 1,326 | 131,971 | 165,496 | 175,675 |
| W.Va. | 2,920 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,200 | 3,208 | 3,379 | 3,840 |
| N.C. | 640,430 | 650,500 | 742,600 | 1,087 | 1,347 | 1,318 | 701,601 | 875,930 | 978,780 |
| S.C. | 108,800 | 114,000 | 130,000 | 1,105 | 1,320 | 1,325 | 121,759 | 150,480 | 172,250 |
| Ga. | 86,760 | 93,200 | 111,100 | 1,030 | 1,096 | 1,250 | 90,527 | 102,120 | 138,864 |
| Fla. | 20,130 | 22,200 | 25,000 | 949 | 1,048 | 1,106 | 19,296 | 23,268 | 27,656 |
| Ky. | 359,050 | 322,400 | 360,000 | 1,095 | 1,122 | 1,238 | 395,536 | 361,655 | 445,560 |
| Tenn. | 108,360 | 104,000 | 111,300 | 1,151 | 1,270 | 1,284 | 126,185 | 132,105 | 142,955 |
| Ala. | 370 | 400 | 400 | 830 | 1,000 | 900 | 306 | 400 | 360 |
| La. | 340 | 400 | 400 | 496 | 375 | 600 | 166 | 150 | 240 |
| U.S. | 1,612,730 | 1,603,800 | 1,785,300 | 1,100 | 1,267 | 1,290 | 1,787,136 | 2,032,450 | 2,302,963 |

## POPCORN 1/

| State | Acreage: Planted: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Planted: 1950 | Acreage: Planted: 1951 | Acreage: Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage: Harvested: 1950 | Acreage: For harvest 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | | | | | |
| Ohio | 12,230 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 12,120 | 12,000 | 11,000 |
| Ind. | 14,290 | 18,700 | 15,900 | 14,280 | 18,700 | 15,900 |
| Ill. | 16,860 | 21,200 | 23,300 | 16,510 | 21,100 | 23,200 |
| Mich. | 2,320 | 900 | 1,100 | 2,100 | 900 | 1,100 |
| Iowa | 40,100 | 2/ 26,000 | 20,000 | 38,000 | 2/ 26,000 | 20,000 |
| Mo. | 10,780 | 15,000 | 11,000 | 10,380 | 15,000 | 11,000 |
| Nebr. | 8,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 7,740 | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| Kans. | 4,430 | 6,100 | 7,000 | 4,040 | 5,800 | 6,700 |
| Ky. | 8,100 | 11,600 | 18,500 | 7,960 | 11,300 | 18,500 |
| Okla. | 3/ 14,778 | 14,000 | 26,000 | 3/ 13,000 | 13,000 | 24,000 |
| Tex. | 6,660 | 4,800 | 4,000 | 5,940 | 4,500 | 4,000 |
| U.S. | 138,810 | 2/ 139,300 | 147,800 | 132,480 | 2/ 137,300 | 145,400 |

1/ In principal commercail producing States.
2/ Revised.
3/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

| Class and type | Type No. | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| CLASS 1, FLUE CURED: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 11 | 93,100 | 94,000 | 106,000 | 1,048 | 1,375 | 1,300 | 98,693 | 129,250 | 137,800 |
| North Carolina | 11 | 246,400 | 254,000 | 287,000 | 1,012 | 1,300 | 1,250 | 252,033 | 330,200 | 358,750 |
| Total Old Belt | 11 | 339,500 | 348,000 | 393,000 | 1,022 | 1,320 | 1,263 | 350,726 | 459,450 | 496,550 |
| Total Eastern N.C. Belt | 12 | 310,600 | 307,000 | 353,000 | 1,133 | 1,380 | 1,350 | 353,596 | 423,660 | 476,550 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 74,100 | 79,000 | 91,000 | 1,112 | 1,320 | 1,360 | 82,976 | 104,280 | 123,760 |
| South Carolina | 13 | 108,800 | 114,000 | 130,000 | 1,105 | 1,320 | 1,325 | 121,759 | 150,480 | 172,250 |
| Total South Carolina Belt | 13 | 182,900 | 193,000 | 221,000 | 1,108 | 1,320 | 1,339 | 204,735 | 254,760 | 296,010 |
| Georgia | 14 | 85,850 | 92,000 | 110,000 | 1,030 | 1,095 | 1,250 | 89,584 | 100,740 | 137,500 |
| Florida | 14 | 16,750 | 18,000 | 20,900 | 920 | 1,015 | 1,080 | 15,644 | 18,270 | 22,572 |
| Alabama | 14 | 330 | 400 | 400 | 830 | 1,000 | 900 | 274 | 400 | 360 |
| Total Ga.-Fla. Belt | 14 | 102,930 | 110,400 | 131,300 | 1,011 | 1,082 | 1,222 | 105,502 | 119,410 | 160,432 |
| Total All Flue-Cured Types | 11-14 | 935,930 | 958,400 | 1,098,300 | 1,074 | 1,312 | 1,302 | 1,014,559 | 1,257,280 | 1,429,542 |
| CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Virginia Belt | 21 | 14,180 | 9,800 | 10,000 | 966 | 1,310 | 1,275 | 13,531 | 12,838 | 12,750 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 13,210 | 9,800 | 9,800 | 1,022 | 950 | 1,100 | 13,393 | 9,310 | 10,780 |
| Tennessee | 22 | 29,390 | 19,900 | 19,900 | 1,078 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 31,408 | 23,880 | 24,875 |
| Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt | 22 | 42,600 | 29,700 | 29,700 | 1,061 | 1,118 | 1,201 | 44,800 | 33,190 | 35,655 |
| Kentucky | 23 | 15,580 | 10,900 | 9,800 | 1,008 | 850 | 1,100 | 15,652 | 9,265 | 10,780 |
| Tennessee | 23 | 3,490 | 2,400 | 2,000 | 1,020 | 900 | 1,100 | 3,540 | 2,160 | 2,200 |
| Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt | 23 | 19,070 | 13,300 | 11,800 | 1,011 | 859 | 1,100 | 19,192 | 11,425 | 12,980 |
| Total All Fire-Cured Types | 21-23 | 1/ 76,040 | 52,800 | 51,500 | 1/ 1,030 | 1,088 | 1,192 | 1/ 77,702 | 57,453 | 61,385 |
| CLASS 3, AIR-CURED: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3A Light Air-cured | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 31 | 13,810 | 12,800 | 14,500 | 1,074 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 14,872 | 14,080 | 18,850 |
| Indiana | 31 | 9,580 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 1,190 | 1,275 | 1,350 | 11,486 | 12,750 | 14,850 |
| Missouri | 31 | 5,730 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 1,058 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 6,047 | 5,390 | 5,750 |
| Kansas | 31 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 1,010 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 254 | 240 | 230 |
| Virginia | 31 | 11,530 | 11,800 | 13,000 | 1,444 | 1,680 | 1,650 | 16,927 | 19,824 | 21,450 |
| West Virginia | 31 | 2,920 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,200 | 3,208 | 3,379 | 3,840 |
| North Carolina | 31 | 9,330 | 10,500 | 11,600 | 1,354 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 12,996 | 17,850 | 19,720 |
| Kentucky | 31 | 301,000 | 280,000 | 319,000 | 1,105 | 1,150 | 1,250 | 335,494 | 322,000 | 398,750 |
| Tennessee | 31 | 71,400 | 78,000 | 86,000 | 1,192 | 1,310 | 1,300 | 86,544 | 102,180 | 111,800 |
| Total Burley Belt | 31 | 425,590 | 411,300 | 463,500 | 1,135 | 1,210 | 1,284 | 487,860 | 497,693 | 595,240 |
| Total Southern Maryland Belt | 32 | 42,610 | 50,000 | 51,000 | 762 | 800 | 875 | 32,966 | 40,000 | 44,625 |
| Total All Light Air-cured | 31-32 | 468,200 | 461,300 | 514,500 | 1,101 | 1,166 | 1,244 | 520,825 | 537,693 | 639,865 |

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -- BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

| Class and type | Type No. | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | | | Pounds | | | Thousand pounds | | |
| 3B Dark Air-cured | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | 35 | 190 | 100 | 100 | 1,036 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 189 | 100 | 120 |
| Kentucky | 35 | 15,270 | 12,400 | 12,800 | 1,086 | 950 | 1,200 | 16,546 | 11,780 | 15,360 |
| Tennessee | 35 | 4,380 | 3,700 | 3,400 | 1,074 | 1,050 | 1,200 | 4,693 | 3,885 | 4,080 |
| Total One Sucker | 35 | 19,840 | 16,200 | 16,300 | 1,082 | 973 | 1,200 | 21,429 | 15,765 | 19,560 |
| Total Green River Belt (Ky.) | 36 | 13,800 | 9,300 | 8,600 | 1,044 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 14,273 | 9,300 | 9,890 |
| Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt | 37 | 3,050 | 3,200 | 3,500 | 943 | 1,120 | 1,050 | 2,820 | 3,584 | 3,675 |
| Total All Dark Air-cured | 35-37 | 36,690 | 28,700 | 28,400 | 1,054 | 998 | 1,156 | 38,521 | 28,649 | 33,125 |
| CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania Seedleaf | 41 | 35,380 | 39,100 | 36,800 | 1,460 | 1,550 | 1,575 | 51,815 | 60,605 | 57,960 |
| Total Miami Valley (Ohio) | 42-44 | 7,840 | 7,800 | 5,800 | 1,236 | 1,350 | 1,500 | 9,489 | 10,530 | 8,700 |
| Total, Cigar Filler Types | 41-44 | 43,220 | 46,900 | 42,600 | 1,415 | 1,517 | 1,565 | 61,303 | 71,135 | 66,660 |
| CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 51 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,631 | 1,660 | 1,670 | 163 | 166 | 167 |
| Connecticut | 51 | 8,180 | 10,000 | 9,000 | 1,596 | 1,630 | 1,670 | 13,043 | 16,300 | 15,030 |
| Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf | 51 | 8,280 | 10,100 | 9,100 | 1,596 | 1,630 | 1,670 | 13,206 | 16,466 | 15,197 |
| Massachusetts | 52 | 5,060 | 6,400 | 5,500 | 1,727 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 8,760 | 11,520 | 9,900 |
| Connecticut | 52 | 2,630 | 2,700 | 2,200 | 1,620 | 1,660 | 1,680 | 4,248 | 4,482 | 3,696 |
| Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed | 52 | 7,690 | 9,100 | 7,700 | 1,690 | 1,758 | 1,766 | 13,009 | 16,002 | 13,596 |
| New York | 53 | 800 | 500 | 500 | 1,335 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,076 | 700 | 675 |
| Pennsylvania | 53 | 430 | 500 | 500 | 1,564 | 1,520 | 1,585 | 672 | 760 | 792 |
| Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed | 53 | 1,230 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,421 | 1,460 | 1,467 | 1,748 | 1,460 | 1,467 |
| Total Southern Wisconsin | 54 | 10,730 | 9,300 | 7,400 | 1,464 | 1,430 | 1,450 | 15,731 | 13,299 | 10,730 |
| Wisconsin | 55 | 11,480 | 11,800 | 10,500 | 1,502 | 1,470 | 1,500 | 17,236 | 17,346 | 15,750 |
| Minnesota | 55 | 570 | 400 | 300 | 1,250 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 709 | 520 | 390 |
| Total Northern Wisconsin | 55 | 12,050 | 12,200 | 10,800 | 1,490 | 1,464 | 1,494 | 17,946 | 17,866 | 16,140 |
| Total Cigar Binder Types | 51-55 | 2/ 40,430 | 41,700 | 36,000 | 2/ 1,536 | 1,561 | 1,587 | 2/ 62,086 | 65,093 | 57,130 |
| CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 61 | 1,400 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,020 | 1,170 | 1,020 | 1,429 | 1,989 | 1,734 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 6,640 | 6,500 | 6,700 | 960 | 1,020 | 1,020 | 6,396 | 6,630 | 6,834 |
| Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown | 61 | 8,040 | 8,200 | 8,400 | 970 | 1,051 | 1,020 | 7,825 | 8,619 | 8,568 |
| Georgia | 62 | 760 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,046 | 1,150 | 1,240 | 800 | 1,380 | 1,364 |
| Florida | 62 | 3,080 | 4,200 | 4,100 | 1,086 | 1,190 | 1,240 | 3,349 | 4,998 | 5,084 |
| Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown | 62 | 3,840 | 5,400 | 5,200 | 1,078 | 1,181 | 1,240 | 4,149 | 6,378 | 6,448 |
| Total Cigar Wrapper Types | 61-62 | 11,880 | 13,600 | 13,600 | 1,004 | 1,103 | 1,104 | 11,974 | 14,997 | 15,016 |
| Total All Cigar Types | 41-62 | 95,530 | 102,200 | 92,200 | 1,415 | 1,480 | 1,505 | 135,364 | 151,225 | 138,806 |
| CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana Perique | 72 | 340 | 400 | 400 | 496 | 375 | 600 | 166 | 150 | 240 |
| United States | All | 1,612,730 | 1,603,800 | 1,785,300 | 1,100 | 1,267 | 1,290 | 1,787,136 | 2,032,450 | 2,302,963 |

1/ Includes type 24.

2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

| Area and State | Production 2/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated, 1951 |
| | Thousand bushels | | | |
| Eastern States: | | | | |
| North Atlantic: | | | | |
| Maine | 788 | 1,006 | 1,391 | 1,110 |
| New Hampshire | 740 | 1,056 | 1,100 | 1,092 |
| Vermont | 695 | 1,089 | 972 | 1,080 |
| Massachusetts | 2,537 | 3,842 | 3,825 | 3,694 |
| Rhode Island | 212 | 279 | 261 | 243 |
| Connecticut | 1,206 | 1,640 | 1,406 | 1,431 |
| New York | 14,007 | 3/ 20,090 | 3/ 18,700 | 19,975 |
| New Jersey | 2,455 | 3,124 | 2,520 | 3,280 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,168 | 9,680 | 6,930 | 9,000 |
| Total North Atlantic | 29,808 | 41,806 | 37,105 | 40,905 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | |
| Delaware | 626 | 624 | 525 | 612 |
| Maryland | 1,441 | 1,251 | 1,352 | 1,575 |
| Virginia | 9,331 | 8,525 | 12,580 | 12,210 |
| West Virginia | 3,779 | 3,720 | 4,260 | 4,118 |
| North Carolina | 893 | 448 | 1,296 | 1,095 |
| Total South Atlantic | 16,208 | 14,568 | 20,013 | 19,610 |
| Total Eastern States | 46,016 | 56,374 | 57,118 | 60,515 |
| Central States: | | | | |
| North Central: | | | | |
| Ohio | 3,598 | 3/ 5,446 | 3/ 3,534 | 4,400 |
| Indiana | 1,292 | 3/ 1,715 | 1,020 | 1,239 |
| Illinois | 3,117 | 4,176 | 2,852 | 3,608 |
| Michigan | 6,850 | 11,735 | 7,020 | 10,005 |
| Wisconsin | 729 | 724 | 740 | 720 |
| Minnesota | 182 | 357 | 65 | 306 |
| Iowa | 144 | 223 | 126 | 198 |
| Missouri | 1,213 | 1,548 | 1,020 | 1,280 |
| Nebraska | 120 | 120 | 52 | 104 |
| Kansas | 579 | 3/ 808 | 390 | 736 |
| Total North Central | 17,823 | 26,852 | 16,819 | 22,596 |
| South Central: | | | | |
| Kentucky | 290 | 433 | 290 | 318 |
| Tennessee | 360 | 383 | 430 | 280 |
| Arkansas | 618 | 706 | 408 | 548 |
| Total South Central | 1,269 | 1,522 | 1,128 | 1,146 |
| Total Central States | 19,092 | 28,374 | 17,947 | 23,742 |
| Western States: | | | | |
| Montana | 211 | 3/ 170 | 3/ 108 | 56 |
| Idaho | 1,782 | 3/ 1,825 | 1,360 | 1,617 |
| Colorado | 1,511 | 3/ 1,628 | 3/ 903 | 1,332 |
| New Mexico | 746 | 3/ 788 | 188 | 938 |
| Utah | 459 | 365 | 282 | 481 |
| Washington | 28,469 | 3/ 31,820 | 3/ 35,532 | 23,058 |
| Oregon | 2,788 | 2,953 | 2,940 | 2,242 |
| California | 7,960 | 9,445 | 6,748 | 7,935 |
| Total Western States | 43,926 | 48,994 | 48,061 | 37,659 |
| Total 35 States | 109,033 | 133,742 | 123,126 | 121,916 |

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949 and 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1949-Vt., 44; Mass., 115; R.I., 14; Conn., 98; N.Y., 1,808; N.J., 219; Penn., 755; Ohio, 817; Ind., 292; Ill., 626; Mich., 2,347; Wis., 109; Minn., 71; Iowa, 31; Mo., 155; Nebr., 12; Kans., 57; Ky., 30; Tenn., 19; Mont., 8; Idaho, 182; Colo., 163; N.Mex., 39; Utah, 21; Wash., 1,810; Oreg., 150; 1950-Me., 56; N.H., 33; Vt., 19; Mass., 76; R.I., 8; Conn., 42; N.Y., 935; Va., 240; W.Va., 43; Ohio, 177; Ind., 20; Nebr., 3; Ky., 6; Mont., 5; Wash., 376; Oreg., 115. 3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.) 1949-N.Y., 914; Ohio, 185; Ind., 71; Kans., 23; Mont., 30; Idaho, 36; Colo., 65; N.Mex., 55; Wash., 530; 1950-N.Y., 533; Ohio, 168; Mont., 17; Colo., 36; Wash., 668.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## PEACHES

| State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand bushels | | | |
| N.H. | 13 | 22 | 1 | 15 |
| Mass. | 58 | 75 | 16 | 85 |
| R.I. | 14 | 15 | 3 | 17 |
| Conn. | 132 | 164 | 104 | 164 |
| N.Y. | 1,285 | 1,428 | 1,023 | 1,280 |
| N.J. | 1,498 | 1,948 | 1,810 | 2,040 |
| Pa. | 2,029 | 2,451 | 2,194 | 2,436 |
| Ohio | 878 | 1,194 | 927 | 972 |
| Ind. | 490 | 794 | 298 | 81 |
| Ill. | 1,570 | 2,307 | 1,113 | 182 |
| Mich. | 3,607 | 3,500 | 4,800 | 672 |
| Mo. | 752 | 950 | 950 | 602 |
| Kans. | 79 | 185 | 117 | 143 |
| Del. | 370 | 468 | 225 | 423 |
| Md. | 563 | 714 | 563 | 731 |
| Va. | 1,572 | 1,734 | 837 | 1,950 |
| W.Va. | 539 | 529 | 557 | 672 |
| N.C. | 2,158 | 1,428 | 548 | 2,988 |
| S.C. | 3,799 | 2,340 | 468 | 6,630 |
| Ga. | 4,790 | 2,040 | 975 | 4,914 |
| Fla. | 90 | 66 | 56 | 105 |
| Ky. | 656 | 702 | 179 | 100 |
| Tenn. | 804 | 324 | 108 | 151 |
| Ala. | 1,309 | 792 | 440 | 598 |
| Miss. | 815 | 518 | 286 | 455 |
| Ark. | 2,206 | 2,412 | 1,980 | 1,116 |
| La. | 296 | 265 | 189 | 230 |
| Okla. | 471 | 679 | 378 | 533 |
| Tex. | 1,777 | 2,400 | 783 | 1,450 |
| Idaho | 315 | 353 | 41 | 288 |
| Colo. | 1,954 | 2,109 | 1,219 | 260 |
| N.Mex. | 189 | 172 | 39 | 371 |
| Utah | 763 | 778 | 130 | 1,015 |
| Wash. | 2,387 | 2,772 | 135 | 891 |
| Oreg. | 657 | 979 | 325 | 440 |
| Calif., all | 30,169 | 35,211 | 29,668 | 32,128 |
| Clingstone 2/ | 19,010 | 24,085 | 19,668 | 21,585 |
| Freestone | 11,159 | 11,126 | 10,000 | 10,543 |
| U.S. | 3/ 71,150 | 74,818 | 53,485 | 67,128 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Mainly for canning.
3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

## PEARS

| State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousand bushels | | |
| Mass. | 48 | 67 | 78 | 81 |
| Conn. | 50 | 57 | 56 | 48 |
| N.Y. | 850 | 1,195 | 1,066 | 1,168 |
| Pa. | 342 | 385 | 359 | 372 |
| Ohio | 274 | 272 | 205 | 224 |
| Ind. | 164 | 182 | 134 | 133 |
| Ill. | 379 | 410 | 244 | 291 |
| Mich. | 774 | 1,200 | 812 | 990 |
| Mo. | 218 | 195 | 135 | 132 |
| Kans. | 101 | 112 | 102 | 116 |
| Va. | 297 | 106 | 121 | 270 |
| W.Va. | 93 | 56 | 76 | 107 |
| N.C. | 266 | 130 | 150 | 292 |
| S.C. | 122 | 70 | 65 | 136 |
| Ga. | 375 | 187 | 234 | 380 |
| Fla. | 181 | 176 | 140 | 168 |
| Ky. | 160 | 104 | 42 | 53 |
| Tenn. | 178 | 51 | 40 | 41 |
| Ala. | 302 | 194 | 180 | 172 |
| Miss. | 341 | 195 | 221 | 175 |
| Ark. | 186 | 180 | 188 | 154 |
| La. | 209 | 198 | 182 | 130 |
| Okla. | 171 | 229 | 176 | 176 |
| Tex. | 385 | 484 | 270 | 380 |
| Idaho | 61 | 64 | 36 | 46 |
| Colo. | 190 | 204 | 160 | 162 |
| Utah | 164 | 170 | 30 | 125 |
| Wash., all | 7,153 | 7,030 | 5,703 | 6,102 |
| Bartlett | 5,334 | 5,175 | 3,950 | 4,422 |
| Other | 1,820 | 1,855 | 1,753 | 1,680 |
| Oreg., all | 4,789 | 6,166 | 5,767 | 5,664 |
| Bartlett | 1,964 | 2,681 | 1,896 | 2,352 |
| Other | 2,825 | 3,485 | 3,871 | 3,312 |
| Calif., all | 11,993 | 16,335 | 14,168 | 13,709 |
| Bartlett | 10,534 | 14,335 | 12,668 | 11,876 |
| Other | 1,458 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,833 |
| U.S. | 2/31,008 | 36,404 | 31,140 | 31,997 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.

## GRAPES

| State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons | | |
| N.Y. | 53,720 | 48,400 | 104,000 | 64,800 |
| N.J. | 2,160 | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,200 |
| Pa. | 16,100 | 14,100 | 32,900 | 23,000 |
| Ohio | 14,900 | 15,800 | 22,400 | 18,200 |
| Ind. | 2,290 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 2,000 |
| Ill. | 3,250 | 3,100 | 3,800 | 3,300 |
| Mich. | 33,360 | 34,300 | 44,900 | 13,800 |
| Iowa | 3,110 | 4,500 | 3,300 | 3,400 |
| Mo. | 4,490 | 3,800 | 4,600 | 4,000 |
| Kans. | 2,250 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Va. | 1,840 | 1,800 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| W.Va. | 1,380 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 1,600 |
| N.C. | 5,130 | 4,500 | 5,500 | 5,900 |
| S.C. | 1,080 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Ga. | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,800 | 3,100 |
| Ark. | 9,720 | 11,900 | 12,400 | 12,600 |
| Ariz. | 1,020 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 2,800 |
| Wash. | 17,510 | 20,800 | 23,000 | 21,100 |
| Oreg. | 1,620 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Calif., all | 2,608,100 | 2,473,000 | 2,433,000 | 3,082,000 |
| Wine varieties | 565,600 | 538,000 | 512,000 | 640,000 |
| Table varieties | 528,500 | 514,000 | 595,000 | 724,000 |
| Raisin varieties | 1,514,000 | 1,421,000 | 1,326,000 | 1,718,000 |
| Raisins 2/ | 257,500 | 259,000 | 154,500 | ---- |
| Not dried | 484,000 | 385,000 | 708,000 | ---- |
| U. S. | 3/ 2,797,000 | 2,650,100 | 2,707,400 | 3,270,700 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharveste on account of economic conditions. In 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): New York, 2,200; Pennsylvania, 1,200.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

| CROP AND STATE | Production 1/ | | | | Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1939-48 | 1948 | 1949 | Indic. 1950 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousand boxes | | | | Percent | | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | | | |
| California, all | 48,453 | 37,010 | 41,860 | 44,800 | 78 | 80 | 76 |
| Navels and Misc. 2/ | 18,462 | 11,910 | 15,630 | 14,500 | 78 | 79 | 70 |
| Valencias | 29,991 | 25,100 | 26,230 | 30,300 | 78 | 81 | 79 |
| Florida, all | 42,780 | 58,300 | 58,500 | 68,300 | 68 | 72 | 72 |
| Early and Midseason 3/ | 23,250 | 32,000 | 33,600 | 36,800 | 69 | 73 | 72 |
| Valencias | 19,530 | 26,300 | 24,900 | 31,500 | 67 | 71 | 72 |
| Texas, all | 3,676 | 3,400 | 1,760 | 2,700 | 68 | 65 | 1 |
| Early and Midseason 2/ | 2,285 | 2,600 | 1,120 | 1,800 | — | 68 | 1 |
| Valencias | 1,391 | 800 | 640 | 900 | — | 60 | 1 |
| Arizona, all | 866 | 710 | 985 | 1,450 | 73 | 66 | 59 |
| Navels and Misc. 2/ | 427 | 450 | 585 | 650 | — | 66 | 59 |
| Valencias | 439 | 260 | 400 | 800 | — | 66 | 58 |
| Louisiana, all 2/ | 295 | 300 | 360 | 300 | 71 | 72 | 10 |
| 5 States 4/ | 96,070 | 99,720 | 103,465 | 117,550 | 74 | 76 | 72 |
| Total Early and Midseason 5/ | 44,720 | 47,260 | 51,295 | 54,050 | — | — | — |
| Total Valencias | 51,351 | 52,460 | 52,170 | 63,500 | — | — | — |
| TANGERINES: | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 3,630 | 4,400 | 5,000 | 4,600 | 59 | 63 | 70 |
| All oranges & tangerines: | | | | | | | |
| 5 States 4/ | 99,700 | 104,120 | 108,465 | 122,150 | — | — | — |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | | | |
| Florida, all | 26,450 | 30,200 | 24,200 | 33,300 | 61 | 66 | 68 |
| Seedless | 11,260 | 14,700 | 11,200 | 15,300 | 64 | 67 | 69 |
| Other | 15,190 | 15,500 | 13,000 | 18,000 | 59 | 65 | 66 |
| Texas, all | 18,187 | 11,300 | 6,400 | 7,500 | 60 | 39 | 1 |
| Arizona, all | 3,244 | 1,880 | 3,400 | 3,200 | 72 | 63 | 66 |
| California, all | 2,841 | 2,150 | 2,500 | 2,670 | 79 | 79 | 83 |
| Desert Valleys | 1,157 | 800 | 1,060 | 1,230 | 6/ 80 | 76 | 88 |
| Other | 1,683 | 1,350 | 1,440 | 1,440 | 6/ 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 4 States 4/ | 50,722 | 45,530 | 36,500 | 46,670 | 62 | 56 | 43 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | | | |
| California 4/ | 13,055 | 10,010 | 11,360 | 13,000 | 76 | 77 | 78 |
| LIMES: | | | | | | | |
| Florida 4/ | 168 | 200 | 260 | 300 | 67 | 72 | 72 |
| July 1 forecast of 1951 crop Florida limes | --- | --- | --- | 300 | -- | -- | -- |

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1948 -- 920; 1949 -- 710; 1950 -- 1,000.

4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

6/ Short-time average.

## CHERRIES

| State | Production 1/ | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sweet varieties | | | Sour varieties | | | All varieties | | |
| | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. 1951 | Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indic. 1951 |
| | Tons | | | Tons | | | Tons | | |
| N.Y. | 2,300 | 4,400 | 4,200 | 16,660 | 27,100 | 32,200 | 18,960 | 31,500 | 36,400 |
| Pa. | 1,370 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 6,010 | 9,500 | 11,100 | 7,380 | 11,000 | 12,900 |
| Ohio | 452 | 510 | 590 | 2,506 | 3,200 | 3,110 | 2,958 | 3,710 | 3,700 |
| Mich. | 3,660 | 7,400 | 5,000 | 43,410 | 98,000 | 90,200 | 47,070 | 105,400 | 95,200 |
| Wis. | --- | --- | --- | 12,840 | 13,000 | 12,800 | 12,840 | 13,000 | 12,800 |
| 5 Eastern States | 7,782 | 13,810 | 11,590 | 81,426 | 150,800 | 149,410 | 89,208 | 164,610 | 161,000 |
| Mont. | 545 | 320 | 250 | 312 | 230 | 170 | 857 | 550 | 420 |
| Idaho | 2,594 | 1,250 | 2,760 | 611 | 530 | 840 | 3,205 | 1,780 | 3,600 |
| Colo. | 413 | 130 | 230 | 3,576 | 1,880 | 3,000 | 3,989 | 2,010 | 3,230 |
| Utah | 3,500 | 370 | 3,100 | 2,330 | 860 | 2,600 | 5,830 | 1,230 | 5,700 |
| Wash. | 27,200 | 17,600 | 13,500 | 4,420 | 3,150 | 3,600 | 31,620 | 20,750 | 17,100 |
| Oreg. | 21,270 | 17,400 | 15,100 | 2,185 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 23,455 | 19,800 | 17,700 |
| Calif. | 27,650 | 2/ 31,000 | 2/ 22,200 | --- | --- | --- | 27,650 | 2/ 31,000 | 2/ 22,200 |
| 7 Western States | 83,172 | 68,070 | 57,140 | 13,434 | 9,050 | 12,810 | 96,606 | 77,120 | 69,950 |
| 12 States | 90,954 | 81,880 | 68,730 | 94,860 | 159,850 | 162,220 | 185,814 | 241,730 | 230,950 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes Royal Ann cherries: 1951, 9,800 tons; 1950, 11,700 tons.

## TUNG NUTS

| State | Average 1940-49 | Production 1948 | 1949 | 1950 1/ | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons | | | |
| Georgia | 940 | 800 | 1,000 | 400 | 700 |
| Florida | 8,645 | 17,500 | 16,200 | 8,200 | 15,000 |
| Alabama | 819 | 900 | 1,900 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Mississippi | 16,056 | 25,300 | 43,600 | 19,500 | 40,000 |
| Louisiana 2/ | 9,846 | 14,000 | 25,200 | 6,200 | 2,500 |
| U. S. | 36,306 | 58,500 | 87,900 | 35,300 | 59,400 |

1/ Revised.

2/ Includes small quantities of tung nuts produced in Texas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

| Crop and State | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1949 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| APRICOTS: | | Fresh Basis | | |
| California | 192,700 | 165,000 | 213,000 | 159,000 |
| Washington | 21,490 | 26,400 | 1,700 | 5,300 |
| Utah | 5,930 | 6,200 | 400 | 6,000 |
| 3 States | 220,120 | 197,600 | 215,100 | 170,300 |
| PLUMS: | | | | |
| Michigan | 4,330 | 6,100 | 5,500 | 5,000 |
| California | 78,200 | 2/ 90,000 | 2/ 77,000 | 92,000 |
| PRUNES: | | | | |
| Idaho | 22,730 | 27,100 | 10,000 | 23,000 |
| Washington, all | 23,570 | 25,000 | 13,600 | 12,400 |
| Eastern Washington | 17,120 | 15,000 | 12,600 | 10,200 |
| Western Washington | 6,450 | 10,000 | 1,000 | 2,200 |
| Oregon, all | 73,040 | 2/ 107,000 | 22,300 | 57,400 |
| Eastern Oregon | 16,670 | 2/ 18,000 | 3,100 | 5,600 |
| Western Oregon | 56,370 | 89,000 | 19,200 | 51,800 |
| | | Dry Basis 3/ | | |
| California | 187,200 | 151,000 | 149,000 | 181,000 |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, California, 5,000; Washington, 7,500; Utah, 350; Plums, Michigan, 800; California, 6,000; Prunes, Idaho, 3,900; Eastern Washington, 5,500; Western Washington, 2,000; Eastern Oregon, 1,500; Western Oregon, 26,800. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1949 - Plums, California, 4,000; Prunes Eastern Oregon, 1,500; 1950 - Plums, California, 2,000.
3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

| Crop and State | Condition July 1 Average 1940-49 | 1950 | 1951 | Production 1/ Average 1940-49 | 1950 | Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percent | | | Tons | | |
| FIGS: | | | | | | |
| California | | | | | | |
| Dried ) | 84 | 72 | 84 | 2/ 33,150 | 2/ 24,400 | --- |
| Not dried) | | | | 16,100 | 11,000 | --- |
| OLIVES: | | | | | | |
| California | 57 | 55 | 72 | 49,100 | 43,000 | --- |
| ALMONDS: | | | | | | |
| California | --- | --- | --- | 25,480 | 36,600 | 42,100 |
| WALNUTS: | | | | | | |
| California | --- | --- | --- | 61,870 | 58,000 | 64,000 |
| Oregon | --- | --- | --- | 6,550 | 6,300 | 6,700 |
| 2 States | --- | --- | --- | 68,420 | 64,300 | 70,700 |
| FILBERTS: | | | | | | |
| Oregon | --- | --- | --- | 5,750 | 6,000 | 7,400 |
| Washington | --- | --- | --- | 943 | 680 | 960 |
| 2 States | --- | --- | --- | 6,693 | 6,680 | 8,360 |
| AVOCADOS: | | | | | | |
| Florida | 52 | 61 | 52 | 2,983 | 5,500 | --- |

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1950, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 100; Filberts, Oregon, 600; Washington, 130. 2/ Dry basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## POTATOES 1/

| GROUP AND STATE | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES: | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 182 | 130 | 103 | 328 | 475 | 485 | 59,654 | 61,750 | 49,955 |
| N.Y., L.I. | 62 | 47 | 48 | 262 | 365 | 385 | 16,155 | 17,155 | 18,480 |
| N.Y., Up St. | 114 | 66 | 51 | 149 | 260 | 265 | 15,990 | 17,160 | 13,515 |
| Pa. | 140 | 95 | 83 | 142 | 195 | 200 | 19,176 | 18,525 | 16,600 |
| 3 Eastern | 498 | 338 | 285 | 227.3 | 339.0 | 345.8 | 110,975 | 114,590 | 98,550 |
| Mich. | 160 | 97 | 73 | 116 | 180 | 190 | 17,755 | 17,460 | 13,870 |
| Wis. | 132 | 77 | 62 | 103 | 195 | 195 | 12,708 | 15,015 | 12,090 |
| Minn. | 170 | 98 | 75 | 114 | 180 | 195 | 18,147 | 17,640 | 14,625 |
| N.Dak. | 148 | 117 | 88 | 135 | 190 | 200 | 19,589 | 22,230 | 17,600 |
| S.Dak. | 29 | 15 | 12 | 84 | 150 | 140 | 2,435 | 2,250 | 1,680 |
| 5 Central | 638 | 404 | 310 | 115.7 | 184.6 | 193.1 | 70,633 | 74,595 | 59,865 |
| Nebr. | 68 | 52 | 39 | 156 | 225 | 215 | 10,542 | 2/11,700 | 8,385 |
| Mont. | 16 | 14 | 12 | 131 | 185 | 185 | 2,100 | 2,590 | 2,220 |
| Idaho | 154 | 158 | 134 | 243 | 295 | 275 | 37,379 | 46,610 | 36,850 |
| Wyo. | 13.2 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 171 | 205 | 200 | 2,219 | 2,152 | 1,700 |
| Colo. | 77 | 62 | 52 | 226 | 300 | 270 | 17,313 | 18,600 | 14,040 |
| Utah | 15.3 | 14.5 | 10.7 | 183 | 230 | 225 | 2,801 | 3,335 | 2,408 |
| Nev. | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 203 | 260 | 250 | 524 | 468 | 375 |
| Wash. | 38 | 38 | 29 | 244 | 310 | 315 | 9,254 | 11,780 | 9,135 |
| Oreg. | 43 | 40 | 37 | 249 | 330 | 330 | 10,736 | 13,200 | 12,210 |
| Calif. 1/ | 38 | 45 | 35 | 326 | 375 | 360 | 12,490 | 16,875 | 12,600 |
| 10 Western | 466.2 | 435.8 | 358.7 | 226.6 | 292.1 | 278.6 | 105,358 | 127,310 | 99,923 |
| TOTAL 18 | 1,602.2 | 1,177.8 | 953.7 | 183.2 | 268.7 | 270.9 | 286,967 | 316,495 | 258,338 |
| OTHER LATE POTATO STATES: | | | | | | | | | |
| N.H. | 6.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 177 | 245 | 245 | 1,102 | 980 | 760 |
| Vt. | 10.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 148 | 195 | 195 | 1,430 | 1,092 | 858 |
| Mass. | 19.4 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 170 | 215 | 220 | 3,214 | 2,816 | 2,068 |
| R.I. | 6.1 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 206 | 255 | 250 | 1,263 | 1,275 | 925 |
| Conn. | 17.1 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 205 | 295 | 270 | 3,440 | 3,481 | 2,457 |
| W.Va. | 28 | 18 | 16 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 2,942 | 1,980 | 1,840 |
| Ohio | 65 | 38 | 31 | 124 | 200 | 200 | 7,731 | 7,600 | 6,200 |
| Ind. | 35 | 19 | 17 | 137 | 255 | 220 | 4,502 | 4,845 | 3,740 |
| Ill. | 23 | 9 | 8 | 89 | 98 | 100 | 1,981 | 882 | 800 |
| Iowa | 32 | 10 | 9 | 100 | 130 | 110 | 3,232 | 1,300 | 990 |
| N.Mex. | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 283 | 240 | 205 |
| TOTAL 11 OTH.LATE | 245.6 | 136.5 | 113.2 | 131.8 | 194.1 | 184.1 | 31,119 | 26,491 | 20,843 |
| 29 LATE STATES | 1,847.8 | 1,314.3 | 1,066.9 | 176.8 | 261.0 | 261.7 | 318,086 | 342,986 | 279,181 |
| INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES: | | | | | | | | | |
| N.J. | 61 | 44 | 33 | 185 | 295 | 296 | 11,213 | 12,980 | 9,768 |
| Del. | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 93 | 157 | 168 | 342 | 628 | 722 |
| Md. | 17.3 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 112 | 129 | 140 | 1,906 | 1,664 | 1,568 |
| Va. | 68 | 55 | 48 | 133 | 171 | 166 | 8,998 | 9,405 | 7,968 |
| Ky. | 39 | 26 | 23 | 90 | 93 | 98 | 3,546 | 2,418 | 2,254 |
| Mo. | 31 | 17 | 14.8 | 113 | 138 | 123 | 3,446 | 2,346 | 1,820 |
| Kans. | 19.2 | 10 | 9.8 | 96 | 106 | 107 | 1,824 | 1,060 | 1,049 |
| Ariz. | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 238 | 355 | 320 | 1,179 | 1,704 | 1,280 |
| TOTAL 8 | 244.1 | 173.7 | 148.1 | 135.1 | 185.4 | 178.5 | 32,454 | 32,205 | 26,429 |
| 37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE | 2,091.9 | 1,488.0 | 1,215.0 | 171.9 | 252.1 | 251.5 | 350,540 | 375,191 | 305,610 |

## POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

| GROUP AND STATE | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| EARLY POTATO STATES: | | | | | | | | | |
| N.C. | 80 | 64 | 51 | 117 | 162 | 137 | 9,295 | 10,368 | 6,987 |
| S.C. | 23 | 17 | 16 | 107 | 104 | 132 | 2,457 | 1,768 | 2,112 |
| Ga. | 22 | 16 | 15 | 68 | 78 | 69 | 1,517 | 1,248 | 1,035 |
| Fla. | 29.8 | 26.1 | 25.3 | 147 | 217 | 244 | 4,306 | 5,664 | 6,173 |
| Tenn. | 37 | 22 | 18 | 84 | 100 | 89 | 3,088 | 2,200 | 1,602 |
| Ala. | 46 | 35 | 36 | 92 | 113 | 129 | 4,186 | 3,955 | 4,644 |
| Miss. | 24 | 15 | 13 | 68 | 69 | 61 | 1,632 | 1,035 | 793 |
| Ark. | 38 | 23 | 19 | 83 | 81 | 72 | 3,100 | 1,863 | 1,368 |
| La. | 40 | 21 | 19 | 59 | 66 | 61 | 2,346 | 1,386 | 1,159 |
| Okla. | 23 | 10 | 9 | 68 | 87 | 80 | 1,540 | 870 | 720 |
| Texas | 50 | 32 | 24 | 93 | 86 | 95 | 4,648 | 2,752 | 2,280 |
| Calif. 1/ | 58 | 78 | 49 | 357 | 400 | 440 | 21,549 | 2/31,200 | 21,560 |
| TOTAL 12 EARLY | 472.3 | 359.1 | 294.3 | 129.2 | 179.1 | 171.4 | 59,664 | 64,309 | 50,433 |
| TOTAL U.S. | 2,564.2 | 1,847.1 | 1,509.3 | 164.0 | 237.9 | 235.9 | 410,203 | 439,500 | 356,043 |

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): Nebraska, 65; California, 1,170.

## SWEETPOTATOES

| State | Acreage Harvested Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre 1950 | Yield per acre Indicated 1951 | Production Average 1940-49 | Production 1950 | Production Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Bushels | | | Thousand bushels | | |
| N.J. | 16 | 17 | 15 | 139 | 170 | 170 | 2,185 | 2,890 | 2,550 |
| Ind. | 1.5 | .7 | .7 | 105 | 130 | 120 | 155 | 91 | 84 |
| Ill. | 2.9 | 2 | 1.5 | 86 | 100 | 95 | 249 | 200 | 142 |
| Iowa | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 179 | 158 | 143 |
| Mo. | 7.6 | 6 | 5.5 | 94 | 115 | 110 | 714 | 690 | 605 |
| Kans. | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 110 | 115 | 110 | 236 | 161 | 132 |
| Del. | 1.5 | .7 | .7 | 120 | 130 | 150 | 183 | 91 | 105 |
| Md. | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 152 | 160 | 155 | 1,368 | 1,360 | 1,240 |
| Va. | 28 | 24 | 24 | 115 | 130 | 135 | 3,255 | 3,120 | 3,240 |
| N.C. | 68 | 59 | 40 | 107 | 115 | 110 | 7,181 | 6,785 | 4,400 |
| S.C. | 56 | 53 | 42 | 95 | 107 | 95 | 5,292 | 5,671 | 3,990 |
| Ga. | 84 | 65 | 46 | 79 | 90 | 85 | 6,551 | 5,850 | 3,910 |
| Fla. | 17 | 15 | 12 | 67 | 70 | 64 | 1,113 | 1,050 | 768 |
| Ky. | 15 | 10 | 9 | 83 | 87 | 85 | 1,228 | 870 | 765 |
| Tenn. | 33 | 19 | 11 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 3,189 | 1,900 | 1,100 |
| Ala. | 68 | 53 | 37 | 79 | 93 | 85 | 5,376 | 4,929 | 3,145 |
| Miss. | 57 | 43 | 32 | 91 | 100 | 90 | 5,134 | 4,300 | 2,880 |
| Ark. | 20 | 13 | 10 | 84 | 91 | 90 | 1,669 | 1,183 | 900 |
| La. | 98 | 98 | 58 | 89 | 105 | 95 | 8,763 | 10,290 | 5,510 |
| Okla. | 9 | 6 | 6 | 66 | 75 | 80 | 589 | 450 | 480 |
| Tex. | 60 | 54 | 27 | 90 | 95 | 95 | 5,378 | 5,130 | 2,565 |
| Calif. | 11 | 13 | 10 | 106 | 120 | 120 | 1,161 | 1,560 | 1,200 |
| U.S. | 665.6 | 562.8 | 397.9 | 92.4 | 104.4 | 100.2 | 61,148 | 58,729 | 39,854 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## SUGAR BEETS

| State | Acreage Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested: 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Short tons | | | Thousand short tons | | |
| Ohio | 26 | 22 | 14 | 9.6 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 258 | 277 | 147 |
| Mich. | 79 | 98 | 57 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 704 | 1,020 | 542 |
| Nebr. | 58 | 59 | 57 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 717 | 812 | 684 |
| Mont. | 69 | 62 | 47 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 816 | 744 | 588 |
| Idaho | 67 | 87 | 68 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 1,045 | 1,511 | 1,088 |
| Wyo. | 34 | 36 | 32 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 416 | 454 | 384 |
| Colo. | 140 | 147 | 126 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 1,882 | 2,190 | 1,764 |
| Utah | 38 | 38 | 26 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 517 | 535 | 364 |
| Calif.1/ | 128 | 209 | 140 | 16.6 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 2,130 | 3,898 | 2,520 |
| Other States | 113 | 168 | 149 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 1,393 | 2,056 | 1,889 |
| U.S. | 750 | 926 | 716 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 9,880 | 13,497 | 9,970 |

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

| State | Acreage Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested: 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 | Yield per acre: Average 1940-49 | Yield per acre: 1950 | Yield per acre: Indicated 1951 | Production: Average 1940-49 | Production: 1950 | Production: Indicated 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | | Short tons | | | Thousand short tons | | |
| La. | 274.9 | 298 | 295 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 17.0 | 5,008 | 5,729 | 5,016 |
| Fla. | 31.5 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 945 | 1,203 | 1,228 |
| Total | 306.4 | 336.5 | 334.6 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 18.7 | 5,953 | 6,932 | 6,243 |

## SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

| State | Acreage Harvested: Average 1940-49 | Acreage Harvested: 1950 | Acreage For harvest 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand acres | | |
| S.C. | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Ga. | 24 | 16 | 13 |
| Fla. | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| Ala. | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| Miss. | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| La. | 28 | 12 | 9 |
| Tex. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| U.S. | 108 | 62 | 46 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

| State and Division | Average 1940-49 | July 1 1949 | July 1 1950 | July 1 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | | |
| Me. | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 22.5 |
| N.H. | 18.8 | 19.2 | 20.6 | 19.4 |
| Vt. | 20.6 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 21.7 |
| Mass. | 20.4 | 21.2 | 22.5 | 22.0 |
| Conn. | 19.6 | 19.0 | 20.6 | 22.4 |
| N.Y. | 23.6 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 25.8 |
| N.J. | 22.3 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 23.4 |
| Pa. | 21.3 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 23.3 |
| N.Atl. | 21.78 | 22.46 | 23.03 | 23.90 |
| Ohio | 19.8 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 22.3 |
| Ind. | 18.9 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 20.9 |
| Ill. | 19.0 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 23.0 |
| Mich. | 22.7 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 25.2 |
| Wis. | 23.6 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 26.1 |
| E.N.Cent. | 21.61 | 22.95 | 23.28 | 24.36 |
| Minn. | 21.2 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 23.7 |
| Iowa | 19.7 | 20.5 | 22.4 | 21.7 |
| Mo. | 14.6 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 17.7 |
| N.Dak. | 19.6 | 21.2 | 22.1 | 21.7 |
| S.Dak. | 17.2 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 19.7 |
| Nebr. | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 20.1 |
| Kans. | 16.3 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 18.5 |
| W.N.Cent. | 18.30 | 19.66 | 20.61 | 20.63 |
| Md. | 18.1 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.8 |
| Va. | 15.1 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.1 |
| W.Va. | 15.3 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 17.5 |
| N.C. | 14.3 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 14.5 |
| S.C. | 12.1 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 13.7 |
| Ga. | 10.1 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| S.Atl. | 14.10 | 15.27 | 15.22 | 15.51 |
| Ky. | 14.8 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.9 |
| Tenn. | 13.2 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 14.1 |
| Ala. | 10.1 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Miss. | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 |
| Ark. | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Okla. | 12.9 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 12.3 |
| Tex. | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 9.6 |
| S.Cent. | 11.49 | 12.67 | 12.02 | 11.85 |
| Mont. | 20.1 | 20.6 | 21.7 | 21.2 |
| Idaho | 22.3 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| Wyo. | 20.2 | 22.6 | 21.0 | 21.6 |
| Colo. | 19.0 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 20.8 |
| Utah | 20.6 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 22.5 |
| Wash. | 23.3 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.1 |
| Oreg. | 21.8 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 23.2 |
| Calif. | 21.7 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 23.8 |
| West. | 21.20 | 22.39 | 22.61 | 22.82 |
| U.S. | 18.17 | 19.40 | 19.71 | 20.07 |

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

| State and Divisions | Number of layers on hand during June | | Eggs per 100 layers | | Total eggs produced During June | | Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 | 1950 | 1951 |
| | Thousands | | Number | | Millions | | | |
| Me. | 2,130 | 2,174 | 1,692 | 1,782 | 36 | 39 | 251 | 256 |
| N.H. | 1,819 | 1,744 | 1,590 | 1,605 | 29 | 28 | 199 | 195 |
| Vt. | 706 | 647 | 1,860 | 1,800 | 13 | 12 | 87 | 80 |
| Mass. | 3,990 | 4,505 | 1,776 | 1,728 | 71 | 78 | 459 | 495 |
| R.I. | 432 | 474 | 1,755 | 1,746 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 53 |
| Conn. | 2,415 | 2,448 | 1,686 | 1,692 | 41 | 41 | 282 | 273 |
| N.Y. | 11,846 | 11,804 | 1,668 | 1,695 | 198 | 200 | 1,340 | 1,336 |
| N.J. | 10,366 | 10,350 | 1,650 | 1,680 | 171 | 174 | 1,059 | 1,160 |
| Pa. | 16,056 | 16,298 | 1,650 | 1,698 | 265 | 277 | 1,840 | 1,897 |
| N.Atl. | 49,760 | 50,444 | 1,672 | 1,699 | 832 | 857 | 5,567 | 5,745 |
| Ohio | 13,390 | 13,781 | 1,692 | 1,743 | 227 | 240 | 1,501 | 1,521 |
| Ind. | 11,568 | 11,258 | 1,680 | 1,734 | 194 | 195 | 1,319 | 1,297 |
| Ill. | 15,978 | 15,875 | 1,647 | 1,692 | 263 | 269 | 1,772 | 1,712 |
| Mich. | 8,779 | 8,871 | 1,707 | 1,710 | 150 | 152 | 1,003 | 973 |
| Wis. | 12,924 | 13,071 | 1,686 | 1,740 | 218 | 227 | 1,433 | 1,443 |
| E.N.Cent. | 62,639 | 62,856 | 1,679 | 1,723 | 1,052 | 1,083 | 7,028 | 6,946 |
| Minn. | 21,567 | 21,534 | 1,752 | 1,764 | 378 | 380 | 2,486 | 2,443 |
| Iowa | 24,905 | 24,484 | 1,734 | 1,752 | 432 | 429 | 2,784 | 2,817 |
| Mo. | 16,482 | 16,186 | 1,668 | 1,722 | 275 | 279 | 1,870 | 1,785 |
| N.Dak. | 3,286 | 3,380 | 1,716 | 1,740 | 56 | 59 | 320 | 329 |
| S.Dak. | 6,456 | 6,242 | 1,734 | 1,743 | 112 | 109 | 683 | 700 |
| Nebr. | 9,826 | 9,585 | 1,668 | 1,716 | 164 | 164 | 1,095 | 1,084 |
| Kans. | 11,058 | 10,869 | 1,626 | 1,692 | 180 | 184 | 1,236 | 1,221 |
| W.N.Cent. | 93,580 | 92,280 | 1,707 | 1,758 | 1,597 | 1,604 | 10,474 | 10,379 |
| Del. | 779 | 774 | 1,650 | 1,620 | 13 | 13 | 87 | 79 |
| Md. | 2,950 | 2,888 | 1,614 | 1,584 | 48 | 46 | 310 | 301 |
| Va. | 6,880 | 6,214 | 1,554 | 1,584 | 107 | 98 | 748 | 688 |
| W.Va. | 2,897 | 2,898 | 1,623 | 1,704 | 47 | 49 | 311 | 294 |
| N.C. | 6,910 | 6,613 | 1,374 | 1,392 | 95 | 92 | 622 | 573 |
| S.C. | 2,644 | 2,844 | 1,251 | 1,332 | 33 | 38 | 207 | 219 |
| Ga. | 5,034 | 5,469 | 1,206 | 1,299 | 61 | 71 | 409 | 452 |
| Fla. | 1,512 | 1,462 | 1,362 | 1,416 | 21 | 21 | 153 | 147 |
| S.Atl. | 29,606 | 29,162 | 1,436 | 1,468 | 425 | 428 | 2,847 | 2,753 |
| Ky. | 6,414 | 6,100 | 1,530 | 1,596 | 98 | 97 | 755 | 697 |
| Tenn. | 6,473 | 6,232 | 1,356 | 1,440 | 88 | 90 | 614 | 591 |
| Ala. | 5,036 | 4,799 | 1,230 | 1,320 | 62 | 63 | 386 | 385 |
| Miss. | 4,676 | 4,174 | 1,146 | 1,182 | 54 | 49 | 349 | 309 |
| Ark. | 5,030 | 4,930 | 1,344 | 1,356 | 68 | 67 | 405 | 405 |
| La. | 2,740 | 2,578 | 1,125 | 1,185 | 31 | 31 | 200 | 187 |
| Okla. | 7,386 | 7,102 | 1,500 | 1,581 | 111 | 112 | 777 | 759 |
| Tex. | 18,349 | 17,750 | 1,452 | 1,494 | 266 | 265 | 1,774 | 1,697 |
| S.Cent. | 56,104 | 53,665 | 1,387 | 1,442 | 778 | 774 | 5,260 | 5,030 |
| Mont. | 1,364 | 1,341 | 1,752 | 1,674 | 24 | 22 | 146 | 138 |
| Idaho | 1,535 | 1,362 | 1,734 | 1,755 | 27 | 24 | 176 | 167 |
| Wyo. | 558 | 596 | 1,752 | 1,725 | 10 | 10 | 59 | 63 |
| Colo. | 2,491 | 2,158 | 1,674 | 1,686 | 42 | 36 | 266 | 234 |
| N.Mex. | 730 | 690 | 1,338 | 1,554 | 10 | 11 | 72 | 71 |
| Ariz. | 438 | 508 | 1,425 | 1,455 | 6 | 7 | 45 | 50 |
| Utah | 2,420 | 2,582 | 1,635 | 1,743 | 40 | 45 | 277 | 282 |
| Nev. | 226 | 232 | 1,710 | 1,680 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 25 |
| Wash. | 3,975 | 3,781 | 1,764 | 1,746 | 70 | 66 | 464 | 457 |
| Oreg. | 2,283 | 2,195 | 1,740 | 1,662 | 40 | 36 | 275 | 266 |
| Calif. | 15,704 | 15,435 | 1,698 | 1,701 | 267 | 263 | 1,758 | 1,702 |
| West. | 31,724 | 30,880 | 1,702 | 1,697 | 540 | 524 | 3,560 | 3,455 |
| U.S. | 323,413 | 319,287 | 1,615 | 1,651 | 5,224 | 5,270 | 34,736 | 34,308 |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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